

Weather
Cloudy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 68.5 and the minimum 62.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 61.5 and 55.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

Today's paper consists of
34 pages in three sections

No. 2198 VOL VII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
"with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年九月三十日

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1918

大正四年九月三十日

20 CENTS

AUSTRIA, CRUSHED IN BATTLE, ASKS ITALIAN COMMANDER FOR ARMISTICE

Soviet Being Organised At Vienna; Republic Is Proclaimed At Buaapest

50,000 AUSTRIANS TAKEN PRISONERS ON ITALIAN FRONT

Irreparable Defeat Inflicted
By Allies Compels Offer
Of Armistice

VICTORY DECISIVE

Piave Line Is Broken And
River Is Passed Every-
where

300 GUNS TAKEN

Further Advance Expected
As Fighting Is Now
In Open

(French Wireless)
Lyons, November 1.—On the Italian front the Austrians are in full rout. The Piave has been passed everywhere by the Italian army and by French, British and American units. The enemy has already lost over 50,000 prisoners and more than 300 guns. This is an irreparable defeat which explains the insistence of Austria in claiming an immediate armistice.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 30.—The Italian offensive is rapidly becoming decisive. Cavalry, supported with machine-guns on cars, are harassing the retreating enemy and have reached the region of Sadiella, half way between the Piave and the Tagliamento.

The breach of the Piave front seems a result of the brilliant strategy which was so successful in France of hammering the enemy at different points and concealing the real thrust to the last moment. A further advance is expected as the struggle has assumed the character of open warfare.

Enemy Is Routed
Rome, October 31.—An official communique reports:
Our success is assuming great proportions.

The routed enemy is retreating eastward of the Piave, hardly able to withstand our close pressure.

On the mountain front the hostile masses are thronging the mountain passes or attempting to reach the crossing of the Tagliamento.

Prisoners, guns, material and depots almost intact are falling into our hands.

We have completed the capture of Cosen massif and fighting is proceeding for the possession of the gorge at Quero. Elsewhere we have captured the spur between Follina basin and the valley of the Piave, occupied Serravalle and are advancing towards the high plain of Consilio. The 10th Army has reached Livorno. We resumed our attack in the Grappa region and carried Col Caprile, Col Bonato, Asolone, Prassan and the Salario in silent and Monte Spincocia.

Our prisoners exceed 50,000 and we have taken over 300 guns.

FRS. 23,000,000 NOW IN FOR FRENCH VICTORY

Subscriptions At Local Banks
Increased Four Million
Francs Yesterday

During yesterday's short business day at the banks subscriptions to the French Victory Loan shot far beyond the 20,000,000 francs mark. The precise figure at the close of banking hours at noon was Frs. 23,101,200, an increase of nearly Frs. 4,000,000 over Friday's totals.

The figures at the various banks are as follows:

Bank	Amount
Banque de l'Indo-Chine	15,770,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	3,750,000
Banque Industrielle de Chine	3,125,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	415,200
Total	23,101,200

Plight Of Czechs Serious For Lack Of Any Support

Small Band On Volga Front Left To Meet Bolshevik
And German Hordes Alone

By Olive Glibreath
(Our Special Correspondent)

Vladivostok, Siberia, October 21.—There is a sense of flight in the air of Vladivostok fitting the paling of the Sorolla-white sunshine and the first gray of the steppe autumn. The days have the tang that sends the wild geese south over the great gates in Peking and makes a settler worth his weight in gold down in the blue Virginia hills. Here along the Trans-Siberian, it is not the flight of birds but of troops and they pass not south to a balmy zone but west into winter Russia. In Vladivostok there is at present less a sense of movement than of movement that has been—and vanished. American khaki splashes the street and the air tingles with the famous American energy but hardly any of the queer, pointed caps of the Czech-Slovaks remain and only an occasional one of those incisive like turquoise-eyed figures which first set the pace in Vladivostok and now hurry their eschelon toward the Urals and beyond, to the Volga.

In spite of the arrival of a cosmopolitan army its streets have a deserted feel for those who saw the Czechs break out of the Bolshevik trap. Now, as two months ago, when these same eschelon were the victims of the Balkan entanglement, a man's thoughts stray over the plains and if he has but a suspicion of imagination, hover there beyond the Urals, about the Volga.

For it is known here that troops cannot be despatched too quickly toward the Volga front. The group of Czech-Slovak eschelon left in

European Russia have had a summer of hard fighting, desperately trying to reserve Samara with its important bridge, Perm and Ekaterinberg and to draw a line of resistance along the whole Volga front, by which Ural-ward Russia might be held against German invasion.

The fruit of their summer of vigilance and endless battling seems to be now, for lack of support, the most serious peril that has threatened. The Germans have already accomplished what the Allies feared. They have organized the Russians to fight against the Allies and now may prevent the hoped-for junction between the Czechs and the Allied forces from the Murmansk coast and thus disrupt the invaluable line of communication between Archangel and Siberia through the North.

The consequences of this strongly organized German-Bolshevism it is said here, may be extremely grave. With the British retreat from Tsaitain and the Baku oil fields, because of Armenian treachery, and the possible withdrawal of the Czechs for lack of support, it is not altogether of the boards that the Russians attempt to organize a government may not be seriously hindered, as witness the removal of the All-Russia Ufa government to Omsk, and that—even if the regular German army should be evacuated from Russian territory—the Red army under German officers and given a spine by "Anton" ex-prisoners may not cause the Czechs to make an undesirable retreat, leaving wounded and stores, and possibly annihilate them.

Besides this, rich resources until recently counted secure may fall into Bolshevik-German hands: platinum and copper at Ekaterinberg, grain at

(Continued on Page 6)

REPUBLICANS ATTACK WILSON'S WAR POLICIES

Stand For Peace By Victory, Not
Negotiation, They
Declare

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—Interest in the elections in the United States on November 5 of the whole of the House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate and the Governors and Legislatures of many States has been intensified by the vigorous reply issued by the leaders of the Republican Party on October 28 to President Wilson's appeal for the election of a Democratic Congress.

In that reply the Republicans declare that they stand for peace by victory, not by negotiation. They accuse President Wilson of aiming at autocracy and desiring full power not only to settle the war but to reconstruct American industry on the basis of universal free trade, thus giving Germany advantages she will never be able to obtain militarily.

French Commissioner In Siberia Injured

M. Regnault Severely Hurt In
Motor Car Accident
In Irkutsk

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, November 1.—A telegram from Irkutsk dated the 29th reports that Monsieur Regnault, the French High Commissioner, has been severely injured in a motor car accident there.

ALSACE-LORRAINE DIET SUMMONED BY KAISER

Body Is Called To Meet November
12 For Purpose Un-
announced

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, October 31.—A message from Strassburg states that the Kaiser has summoned the Alsace-Lorraine Diet to meet on November 12.

PANIC IN RHINE CITIES AS OCCUPATION LOOMS

Reports Say Germany Is Willing
To Let Allies Hold Big
Centers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—The Tagesschau Rundschau states that a panic has broken out among the population of the Rhine provinces as well-informed persons declare that the Government is prepared, if necessary to allow enemy troops to occupy Cologne and Cologne.

TO MAKE DRIVE PLANS AT MEETING WEDNESDAY

All Creeds Represented On Com-
mittee To Collect Funds
For War Work

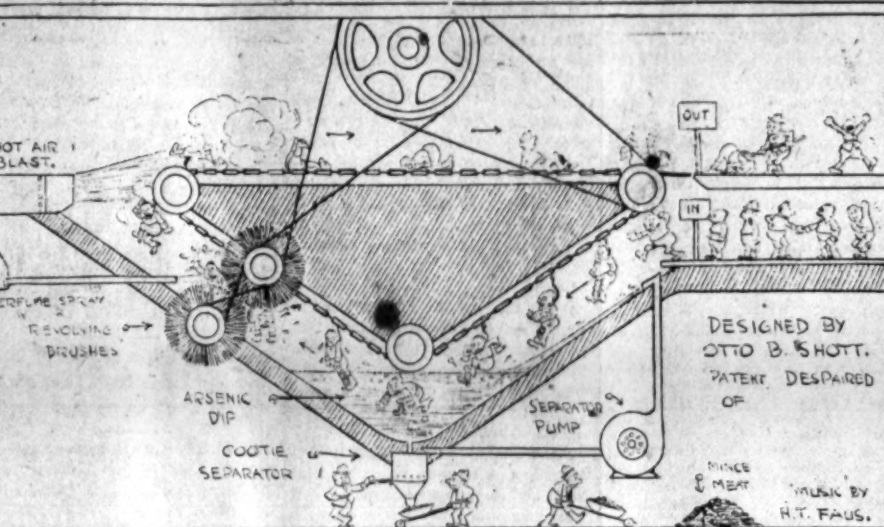
A general meeting has been called by Consul-General Thomas Sammons for Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Palace Hotel banquet room to take up the joint campaign for war work funds which will be conducted November 11-18 for G-\$170,000,000 to provide for the physical, mental, social and moral wellbeing of the Allied armies and navies. The meeting will be open to the public. The executive committee for the drive with Mr. Sammons as chairman will meet in the American Consulate Monday morning 11:30 o'clock. The committee on methods and on publicity will meet this afternoon. It is hoped to raise \$100,000 in Shanghai.

Great enthusiasm has been manifested for the coming drive from all quarters and the committees in charge are confident that it will meet with success.

The National Diet in America is conducted at the request of President Wilson, by the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. and three affiliated welfare societies, which are primarily concerned with maintaining the morale and efficiency of the men just as the Red Cross serves the sick and the wounded.

General Pershing states that the service tendered by these organizations adds ten percent to the fighting efficiency of the men. Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig, General Petain and General Diaz and other military authorities have given similar endorsements.

Well, Maybe They'll Do It This Way Yet



Next to the Germans the worst nuisance in the front line is another form of malignant insect—what is delicately called by the American troops the "cootie." Army surgeons, officers, scientists and everybody else have tried to devise some way of stamping out the cootie. The above is the ingenious suggestion of an American soldier, submitted to the soldiers' own paper.

CAPITULATION OF TURKEY HASTENS GERMANY'S END

Equally Important In Shattering
Junkers' Dreams Of Domina-
tion Of Orient

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 1.—The French newspapers underline the importance of the capitulation of Turkey more from a point of view of the actual conclusion of the war than concerning the future of the Near East.

Le Petit Parisien, considering at the same time the past and the future says that the great plan of German domination of the Orient has thus been shattered. On the subject of the consequences to the war itself the press is unanimous in thinking that the capitulation of Turkey will precipitate the issue. Germany, isolated and without hope, cannot wait to capitulate in her own time now that Austria is in absolute disorganization and counts practically for nothing.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:
The hard fighting on the Tigris begun on the 24th ended on the 30th with the capture of the entire Turkish forces there. Our prisoners are estimated to be about 7,000. A large quantity of war material was captured.

RUMOR OF COUP AT OMSK IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Only Basis Is Formation Of
Council Of All-Russian
Ministers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Vladivostok, November 2.—It is officially announced here today that rumors of a political coup at Omsk are without foundation but the formation of a Council of Ministers of the All-Russian Government is taking place which will include the greater part of the ministers of the Siberian Government.

General Kox and the British contingent arrived at Ekaterinberg on 24th.

Vladivostok, November 1.—The group of Government officials here have handed in their resignation in a body, giving as their motives that the policy of the Government has taken a sharp turn to the right and that the present departmental chiefs are keeping their colleagues in entire ignorance of passing events, especially with regard to the disquieting rumors of a political coup in West Siberia.

British Destroyer Sunk But No Lives Are Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer sank, without loss of life, on Tuesday, after a collision with a merchantman.

Berlin Suppresses Meetings Called By Socialist Deputies

Liebknecht Demands Establish-
ment Of Government Uniting
Workers Of All Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 31.—It transpires that Independent Socialist Members of the Reichstag addressed five demonstrations in Berlin on Sunday which were suppressed.

Dr. Liebknecht demanded the establishment of a Government which would unite the workers of all countries within international socialism.

Herr Ledebour warned his hearers to prepare for anything. "Be ready for action."

Von Hindenburg denies the reports that he said the German armies could only resist a short time. He says this is untrue and adds: "The German army and fleet will not capitulate."

BRITISH PROPAGANDA FOR FAR EAST URGED

Diplomats Urged To Give Views
On Organisation For
Spreading Views

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 29.—In the House of Commons today Mr. R. D. Holt asked: "Have proposals been made to the British communities in China, Japan and elsewhere that they should form British schools, patriotic leagues and Chambers of Commerce and disseminate the commercial and political propaganda?"

Lord Robert Cecil replied that no such concrete proposals have been made but that their Majesties' representatives everywhere abroad have been requested to give their views.

WANT POLITICAL TRUCE CONTINUED AFTER WAR

Members Of Both British Parties
Oppose Return To Old System
During Reconstruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—A meeting of a fifth of the Unionist and Liberal members of the House of Commons supporting the Government has passed a resolution that a return to the party system during the period of reconstruction would be a national disaster and urging all parties to continue the political truce.

The Liberal Party has not yet determined its attitude in the event of a dissolution.
Very elaborate preparations are being made to enable soldiers to vote.

ALLIES RESUME DRIVE TO CLEAR BELGIUM

First Objectives Reached And
British Capture Over Thou-
sand Prisoners

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 1.—On the French front extremely violent fighting continues on the front of the 5th Army. The Germans counter-attacked many times, but in vain, on the Plateau of St. Pergeux. In two days our troops have captured in this sector over 1,500 prisoners.

The group of armies in Flanders, composed of Belgians and French troops and the 2nd British Army again took the offensive on Thursday morning and reached its objectives in the direction of Gyselsbrechtghem, Hutteghem and Bregerch. The British troops alone took more than a thousand prisoners.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The 2nd Army attacked this morning southwestward of Audenarde, and captured all its objectives and about a thousand prisoners.

Aviation.—Our squadrons yesterday maintained intense activity along the whole front. Over 3,000 photographs were taken and nearly twenty tons of bombs dropped. Our squadrons successfully attacked an aerodrome, demolishing two hangars containing machines, from a low altitude, destroyed two aeroplanes on the ground, caused many casualties to the personnel of the aerodrome by machine-gun fire and stampered horse-transport in the vicinity.

Continuous fighting in the air, which resulted greatly in our favor, was the outstanding feature of the day. We destroyed sixty-four enemy aeroplanes and drove down fifteen out of control.

Our night-flying machines continued operations and dropped 51 tons of bombs on important railway junctions. We shot down a German night-flying machine in flames.

The total accounted for represents a record for one day's fighting.

Eighteen British machines are missing.
(By wireless). The German official communique issued this evening reports:

Hostile attacks from the Dutch frontier as far as the Scheldt broke down before the Lys front.

A Belgian official communique reports:
As the result of local operations we are almost everywhere established on the ground, caused many casualties to the personnel of the aerodrome by machine-gun fire and stampered horse-transport in the vicinity.

We have advanced our lines northward of Grandpre and occupied Belle Joyeuse Farm.
Paris, October 31.—On the Western front there has been hard fighting round Guise and between the Serre and the Aisne. Some progress was made but the Germans maintain a stubborn resistance and deliver frequent counter-attacks.
On Tuesday the French brought down twenty enemy machines.

DELEGATES MEET IN POURPARLERS TO DISCUSS TERMS

Italians First Want To Know
With What Government
They Deal

EMPIRE CRUMBLES

Monarchical Flag Pulled
Down From Palace In
Hungarian Capital

FIGHT IN STREETS

City Of Fiume And Whole
Army Handed Over
To Croats

(French Wireless)

Rome, via Lyons, November 1.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian forces on the Italian front has made to General Diaz a formal demand for the conclusion of an armistice. At this moment they are examining carefully in the authorized center before going on with this demand concerning who has authorized the Austrian Parliamentaries, which means what government are they representing.
Hapsburgs' Day Is Done
Events are moving with precipitate speed in Austria-Hungary and the dismemberment of the Hapsburg monarchy is entering a new phase.
Le Petit Parisien remarks: "While till now it has been a question, hereafter all of separatist national movements and agitation to secure independence, it seems now that the Hungarians, the Czech-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs and the Germans, having seen the realization of their desires and their democratic and anti-dynastic aims, are now making understandings among themselves."

According to German newspapers, committees have been organized in Vienna where officers and soldiers meet on a neighborly footing with workers and students. The arms factories have been looted. At Prague a republic has been proclaimed. At Budapest also a republic has been instituted in the midst of a great popular agitation. The mob tore down the Imperial flag from the main-head at the palace of the King of Hungary in Budapest. Finally in the interior of the country the communications between the different provinces are interrupted everywhere.

Vienna Announces Offer

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 31.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

The High Command of our army early on the 29th, by means of a parliamentary, communicated with the Italian Army Command. Every effort is being made for the avoidance of further useless bloodshed, and the conclusion of an armistice. The Italian High Command at first assumed the attitude of an unmistakable refusal and it was only on the evening of the 30th that a deputation was permitted to cross the fighting line for the preliminary pourparlers, No Government Left

London, October 31.—The break up of what was Austria-Hungary is so rapid that the question is being asked: "With whom will the Allies negotiate?"

Following the announcement that the Czech National Council controls Prague, absolutely comes the news that the Generals commanding at Agram have placed all their troops at the disposal of the Croatian Council.

The German newspapers accept the situation philosophically. Their comment may be summed up: "Austria-Hungary is now a phantom. We stand alone and must make the best of it."

Amsterdam, October 31.—A message from Budapest states that the Hungarian Governor of Fiume, upon

Instructions, has handed the town over to the Croats.

A message from Vienna states that German Bohemia has declared its independence with its seat of government at Reichenberg and elected a German Radical, Herr Pacher, as President.

Alien Terms Predicted

Paris, October 31.—The French Press maintains that, as required from Bulgaria, Austria must give the Allied troops free passage through her territory and the use of her railways and cannot be permitted to act as a screen protecting Germany against attack from the south.

Count Andrássy, who is mistrusted by the Entente, cannot impede the progress of the subject races in Austria-Hungary towards liberty. Count Andrássy's maneuver is to use the League of Nations to escape complete surrender.

Amsterdam, October 30.—The Austria-Germans are furious concerning the representations made by Count Andrássy to America and reiterate their claims to self-determination.

Amsterdam, October 31.—Renewed fighting in the streets is reported from Budapest in which rifles, machine-guns and bayonets were used and a number of persons were killed or wounded.

MR. DENBY TO GO HOME ON ECUADOR SATURDAY

American Consuls And Mr. G. A. Kyle Also Passengers On Pacific Mailer

Mr. Charles Denby, member of the United States War Trade Board, will return to the United States on the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador, sailing from Shanghai Saturday afternoon. United States Consul Nelson Trusler Johnson will join the steamer at Kobe.

Mr. G. A. Kyle, Chief Engineer of the Stearns-Carey Company, who was captured by Honan bandits in March and was rescued after some weeks, will be a passenger on the Ecuador to San Francisco.

Among the other passengers for San Francisco are: Mr. H. V. E. Junius, of Carter, Macy and Company and wife; Mr. A. T. Harr, Standard Oil Company; and Mrs. Harr, Mr. F. A. Biebert, Singer Sewing Machine Company, and wife, Mr. F. H. Stadtmiller, Hankow manager for the China Import and Export Lumber Company; United States Consul R. C. McKay of Hankow, Mr. Dudley Warner of Pearson, Daniel and Company, Mr. F. W. Cox, Andersen, Meyer and Company, and Mr. N. T. Johnson of the Standard Oil Company.

The liner will take 400 tons of cargo from Shanghai including 1,800 bales of silk.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Nov. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Takashima M. Nov. 5
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Mar. Nov. 8
Per F.M. s.s. Ecuador Nov. 9

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada:
Africa Maru Nov. 5
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 6

Turk Truce Signed On Island Famed In Greek Legend

Mudros, the city where the Turkish plenipotentiary and Admiral Calhoun, the latter acting for the Allied Governments, signed the armistice that means the elimination of Turkey from the world war, is on the island of Lemnos, famous in legend and history.

The island, which belongs to Turkey, is in the northern part of the Aegean Sea, forty miles southeast of Mount Athos and the same distance southwest of the Dardanelles. In many geographical works the island is called Stalimene. Mudros is on the southern coast of Lemnos and is the second city of the island.

The name "Lemnos" is said by Hesiod to have been a title of Cybele among the Thracians and the earliest inhabitants were of the Thracian tribe, called by the Greeks, Sinties, "the robbers."

According to a famous legend the women were all deserted by their husbands and in revenge murdered every man on the island. From this barbarous act the expression "Lemnian deeds" became proverbial. The Argonauts landed soon after the massacre and found only women on the island, ruled by Hypsipyle, daughter of the old King Thoas. From the Argonauts and the Lemnian women were descended the race called Minyae, whose king Euneus, son of Jason and Hypsipyle, sent wine and provisions to the Greeks at Troy.

The historical element underlying these traditions is probably that the original Thracian people were gradually brought into communication with the Greeks as navigation began to unite the scattered islands of the Aegean. The Thracians were barbarians in comparison with the Greek mariners.

Lemnos was conquered by Otaues, one of the generals of Darius Hystaspis, but was soon reconquered by Miltiades, the tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese. Miltiades afterward returned to Athens and Lemnos continued an Athenian possession until absorbed by the Macedonian empire.

The Romans declared it free in 197 B.C., but in 166 gave it over to Athens, which retained nominal possession until all of Greece was made a part of the Roman empire. Pericles established a colony of Attic cleruchs and many inscriptions on the island relate to Athenians.

After the division of the empire Lemnos passed under the Byzantine emperors; it shared in the vicissitudes of the eastern provinces, being alternately in the power of the Greeks, Italians and Turks until finally the Turkish sultans became supreme in the Aegean. In 1476 the Venetians successfully defended the principal cities, Kastro and Mudros, against a Turkish siege but Kastro was captured by the Turks in 1457 after a siege of 62 days. Kastro was again besieged by the Russians in 1770.

One legend localised in Lemnos still requires notice. Philoctetes was left there by the Greeks on their way to Troy and there he suffered ten years' agony from his wounded foot until Ulysses and Neoptolemus induced him to accompany them to Troy. He is said by Sophocles to have lived beside Mount Hermaeus, which Aeschylus makes one of the beacon points to flash the news of Troy's downfall home to Argos.

The island covers 150 square miles.

Smiles from the Mixed Court



The case to Wong Ping-see and Li Ah-kung was to walk lightly and speak in a subdued tone of voice when stepping the streets of the International Settlement, but they failed to get the cue or else it was badly mangled in transmission and when C.P.C. 153 broke into the scene he found them raging over the pavement on one of the main thoroughfares, striving earnestly to disfigure each other by means of foot and fist and carrying on a conversation which could not have been heard a bit further, off than the B.A.T. cigarette works in Pootung.

When the C.P.C. finally succeeded in making his entrance shown there were signs of recognition from both sides. There was nothing spontaneously joyful about the meeting however and the trip to the station was silent and undemonstrative.

The Assessor and Magistrate shuffled a sheaf of papers on the desk before them in the Mixed Court next morning. Seven of these were chronicles of past appearances made by Wong. Five others contained similar history regarding Li. It was therein plainly stated and reiterated that the confines of the Municipality were forbidden territory to both. The court looked inquiringly at the prisoners.

It was to find a long lost brother, Wong said, that he came back into prohibited bounds, just a harmless search to relieve his aching heart. Li said he had only just returned from Ningpo and was merely passing through the Settlement. Just an inoffensive transient whom Fate had dealt an unkind wallop, was the way he depicted himself.

But what about the brawl, the court wanted to know.

Li volunteered to explain. It was Wong's fault. As for himself, he had been going peacefully down the back streets, hoping to get clear of Municipal boundaries when Wong intercepted him at a cross-street and asked for the loan of a dollar.

"I didn't have a dollar," said Li, "but Wong refused to believe it." And he rubbed a discolored eye reminiscently.

It is probable that when next they visit our village Wong and Li will be less careless but it will be some time before either has opportunity to try out his discretionary powers.

What A Disillusionment!

It was professional jealousy that had brought him into court, Teen Ah-oong confided. He had been pursuing his ordinary profession as a beggar of good standing on

Avenue Edward VII when what he at the time mistook for a beautiful stroke of benevolence had caused a total stranger to shower 55 ten-cent pieces into his basket. A brother in the profession who had a station a bit further down the street had seen the incident and, enraged over the fact that the stranger had not come from the opposite direction, had gone to a policeman and whispered darkly to him that there was something funny about the business.

It was not his fault, Teen called on all to witness, that there really was something out of the way about his haul. If the policeman, on investigation, had discovered the 55 ten-cent pieces to be counterfeit, how was he to be held responsible? But it was shown that Teen had a rather malodorous record with the police and the court had an idea that maybe if he were interned for a time—say four months—there might be a noticeable depreciation in the number of low grade silver coins now bursting into circulation.

MR. SAMMONS TALKS AT CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIETY

Returning Consul Thanks Chinese For Their Help In Liberty Loan Campaign

Appreciation of the active co-operation of China in the Liberty Loan Campaign and the Red Cross Drive and other war work was expressed by Mr. Thomas Sammons, the United States Consul-General, at a tiffin yesterday given in his honor by the Society for Constructive Endeavor. Mr. Sammons voiced the sentiment of his country from the President to the men in the field. He said his interview with President Wilson during his recent trip to Washington was devoted to conversation on what China was doing in the war. The Chief Executive of the United States was well pleased with the report of the Chinese activities.

Mr. Sammons stated that America is looking for more reciprocal trade from China, which will be beneficial to members of both nations. He told of the war spirit in America and the

enormous scheme for shipbuilding and expressed the hope that China will also increase her merchant marine in the near future.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan made the speech of welcome and introduced Mr. Sammons as the true friend of China. Mr. C. C. Nieh, President of the Society, presided. Mr. J. B. Powell's motion to appoint a committee to

assist the Moral Welfare Committee in the latter's activities was referred to the Social Welfare Committee of the society for consideration.

Dr. Maoling Chiang's motion calling for the prohibition of certain Chinese suggestive novels was also referred to the Social Welfare Committee. Dr. Chiang said that the Kiangsu Educational Association has

petitioned the Peking Government to prohibit their circulation in Chinese territory. But as these are mostly published at Shanghai, the Municipal Council is the only authority which can effect their prohibition.

On account of a previous engagement, Consul-in-Charge N. T. Johnson was unable to attend. A picture was taken following the meeting.



The Thinker

By Auguste Rodin

The Famous French Sculptor

Deeply depressed, hungry and overcome by his troubles, Rodin's model, so the story goes, sat dolefully in a corner of the studio, unconscious that the desperate picture he made was caught by the keen eye of the master—to be immortalized in the above now celebrated work of sculpture known as "The Thinker."

"The Thinker" expresses the crestfallen lot of the man who has never given serious thought to the future during the heyday of his earning capacity.

Better to give serious thought to the future now and make reasonable provision against the less prosperous days which may fall to your lot than to trust merely to luck.

Save money by all means, not with the idea of hoarding it for its own sake but for the advantages and benefits its possession unquestionably insures to you and your family.

A savings account here pays 4% interest. Money makes money. The more you save the more you make without any further effort on your part. Start with a dollar, two dollars, five dollars—but start. Hundreds of people in your circumstances have a savings account with this bank.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

45, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Results

Prove Value of I.C.S. Training

For 27 years the International Correspondence Schools have been training men and women in all parts of the world for successful careers in all branches of industry. The best evidence of the success of the I. C. S. System are the results achieved by I. C. S. Students.

When the Metropolitan Building was erected in New York City, it was the highest building in the world used for business purposes. The engineer in charge of construction was an I.C.S. Student.

The Equitable Building in New York City is said to be the largest office building in the world. An I.C.S. Student supervised its erection.

In San Francisco, the Union Iron Works is a concern that has broken the world's records in shipbuilding. The General Manager is an I.C.S. Student whom Charles M. Schwab has proclaimed "the greatest shipbuilder in the world."

The Liberty Motor, the official airplane engine of America, is a big factor in the winning of the war. One of the designers is an I. C. S. Student who was unheard of before he enrolled for I. C. S. Training.

Two I. C. S. Students recently broke the world's speed record in reinforced concrete construction in the erection of an eight-story building for the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Hundreds of young engineers who helped build the Panama Canal were I. C. S. Students.

Of the first 42 enlisted men in the United States Navy appointed Ensigns, Lieutenants, Lieut. - Commanders and Commanders, 33 were I. C. S. Students.

Thousands of examples might be cited, every one of which would be convincing proof that I. C. S. Training pays. In the files of the China Agency I. C. S. are hundreds of letters from students in China telling of better positions and increased salaries secured through I. C. S. Training.

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CZECH COMMANDER ARRIVES FROM FRANCE

General Janin On Way To Siberia To Assume Army Leadership

HEADS MILITARY MISSION

Officer, Who Also Represents France, Raised New Czechoslovak Banner In U. S.

Tokio, October 25.—General Maurice Janin, Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak forces in Siberia, France and Italy, arrived at Yokohama on the Siberia Maru October 24, after going to Tokyo. With his staff, General Janin is staying at the Imperial Hotel. General Milan R. Stefanik, Vice-President of the Czechoslovak National Council, and an officer of the French army, as is General Janin, also, is likewise at the Imperial with his staff. The uniforms of the several officers give the corridors of the hotel a more military aspect than it has worn for a long time.

General Janin and his staff are en route to Siberia, where he is to assume command of the Czechoslovak forces. At the same time he is head of the French Military Mission to Siberia. General Janin will not discuss the nature of his work. The details he will not definitely know, he says, until he arrives at Vladivostok and has time to make an investigation of the military phases involved.

The French Military Mission consists of nine officers, who besides General Janin, are the following: Colonel Pierre, Colonel Buchenich, Colonel Leclerc, Captain Murat, Captain Groussin, Surgeon Gaudou, Lieutenant Fabian, and Adjutant Vidal. Four French army privates also accompany the mission.

Met Dr. Masaryk In Washington

General Janin left France August 25, coming by way of New York and San Francisco. While in America he met Dr. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council at Washington, and conferred with him on various matters of official importance.

Veteran Of Marne And Of Verdun

At the beginning of the war he was in command of the 6th French Infantry, later commanding an infantry brigade and being attached to the staff of Marshal Joffre as Chief of Staff. For two years he was head of the French Military Mission to Russia, and upon his return to France he was assigned to undertake the organization of the Czech army.

At San Francisco, before sailing on the Siberia Maru, a public reception was held for General Janin, at which the local Czech colony was present, and when General Janin raised the Czechoslovak banner and said:

One Of Most Oppressed Peoples

"The Czechoslovak people have solemnly been re-established in its rights and as a national entity by the joint declaration of the Allied governments. The Czechoslovak flag flying to the breeze with those of the Allies will proclaim to the world the independence and the national sovereignty of one of the most oppressed peoples—a people which has been, deserved, by its courage and energetic resistance, the right to life and liberty. None better than you American citizens can comprehend the long endured sufferings of the Czechoslovak people; none better can appreciate their heroic struggle and wonderful resurrection, and none can admire more than you the great statesman who, followed unanimously by his people, led his country to this possession of its unalienable rights."

It is then in his name; in the revered name of Professor Masaryk, and in the name of the Czechoslovak people that I place in your hands and through you present to your city their national flag."

THIRTY MEET DEATH IN WEDDING ACCIDENT

Floor Constructed Over Famous Black Ink Pool Collapses Under Crowd

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, October 25.—Thirty persons suddenly met death in Black Ink Pool near the Wen Ch'ang temple this afternoon when a poorly constructed floor gave way under the weight of a wedding party and buried the unfortunate victims into ten feet of stagnant water. Although wedding bands reached a score or more it was soon learned that eighteen women, eight children and four men were drowned.

Today, which is the twenty-second day of the fifth lunar month, has been for some a lucky day for weddings. When Hsien-shen, a local carpenter and contractor, selected this date as his wedding day, because his house was too small to accommodate all the guests he found it necessary to hastily construct a floor over the famous pool, which is in front of the temple. Black Ink Pool derives its name from the fact that the not-so-famous Ch'ang Kung—Turtle of Longevity—formerly washed his beautiful skin here.

When the bride arrived in her sedan she was placed directly over the pool, where she waited until two of the men came to open her door. In their anxiety to catch a first glimpse of her, the crowd surged forward until the added weight crushed the underpinning and the whole structure gave way with a crash.

The bride was rescued. The groom died. According to local gossip the cause of the tragedy was due to Hsien-shen's faithlessness to his first wife. He had divorced her and was in the act of taking another when the accident ruined his plans.

JUDGE RUMMY'S COURT



By Tad



Mandate Tries To Ward Off Allies' Criticism Of China

But Words Fail To Explain Away Pro-Germanism Of Many High Officials

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, October 25.—Yesterday evening the President issued a mandate dealing with China's part in the war. After recalling the fact that China has been at war with Germany and Austria-Hungary for a year, the President states that since the declaration of war, "the people of this country have been continually supporting the Government either by adopting precautionary measures against the intrigues of the enemy so as to maintain order in the different localities or by responding generously to appeals for Red Cross funds or by permitting large numbers of laborers to proceed to Europe to render assistance in the military operations against the enemy, or by devising means to facilitate purchase of raw materials, foodstuffs and live stock in the interior to be supplied to the Allies, or by building for or chartering to the Allies ships to be engaged in transportation, in a word, in any measure that might be taken in co-operation with the Allies against the enemy."

It is a curious fact that on Saturday last there was a meeting of the Allied diplomats at which some of these topics were discussed, and it was decided to address a note thereon to the Chinese Government. Evidently a little bird told the President about this, for his mandate is very skillfully drafted so as to cover some of the points raised; but it covers them only very thinly, and very general dissatisfaction is felt here both in diplomatic circles and outside them at Chinese official indifference to the war and its issues. Take, for instance, the question of internment of enemy aliens. Up to the present time

eleven men are officially notified as having been interned, and only one of these, a German pastor who has been spreading German influence amongst the Mohammedans, can be regarded as really worthy of internment. If there is such a thing as degrees of worthiness in this respect, and if any distinctions are to be made at all. The character of the other ten men is such that what is a real Donnington Hall will be turned by their occupancy into a Deadbeat's Retreat.

The whole question of alien influence is creating a good deal of anxiety here. It is known for instance that there is a regular system of communication of funds and information between the north Manchurian border and Tientsin, passing through Harbin. By means of false passports alien enemies from the north are assisted to Tientsin, where they are received in the best alien enemy circles, provided with clothes and other supplies, and sent to the Ching Hsing mines to study the Chinese language, people and life, and thence are being sent off to the west and northwestern provinces as the emissaries of alien enemy propaganda.

The one thing that makes such a scheme practicable is the extreme complacency, to call it by no worse name, of the Civil Governor of Chihli, Mr. Tsao Jui, brother of the more notable General Tsao K'un, Tsuchun of the province, and of the Commissioner of Police at Tientsin, General Wang Yi-teh. The latter it is known, and the former it is suspected, are in the pocket of Herr von Hanneken, who is still retained on the list of foreign advisors of the Governor of Chihli, and still draws a salary as such. General Wang Yi-teh has shown himself over and over again wholly pro-enemy, and

Mr. Tsao Jui has acted, with respect to the disposition of the Ching Hsing mines, in a way only compatible with very considerable interest in the maintenance of alien enemy hold on these properties, although the actual financial alien enemy holding in the concern is relatively insignificant.

A diplomatic official yesterday, discussing the whole question of alien enemy influence in China, and especially in Peking, stated that he had never fully understood, and would have believed impossible, the enormous extent of the hold that enemy aliens have upon certain highly placed Chinese. By one means or another they have secured a hold that enables them practically to bid defiance to all the action that the Allies can take, or can initiate. Against this sort of hold, flattery mandates by the President, and the fact that he advises his people to buy French war bonds, and takes up half a million francs' worth himself, count for nothing.

Political Notes From The Chinese Press

General Lu Yung-hsian, the Shanghai Defense Commissioner, left for Peking Friday night to attend the military conference called by President Hsu Shih-chang. It is learned from authoritative sources that General Lu will not return to Shanghai, but will be promoted to the post of Military Governor of Kwangsi, left open by General Chen Kwang-yuan. The local post will be assumed by General Chi Shih-yuan, the military commissioner of Kiangning, Kiangsu.

A Nanking telegram last night stated that General Li Shun, Tsuchun of Kiangsu, has also left for Peking for the military conference.

A Presidential Mandate Friday appointed General Chang Shu-yuan, the division commander of Shantung, to be Acting Tsuchun of his province. That the denunciation of President Hsu Shih-chang by the Canton Government did not mean any personal offense to him was the opinion of the President. He stated that the action was prompted by the military government in order to "save the face" of the Southern militarists.

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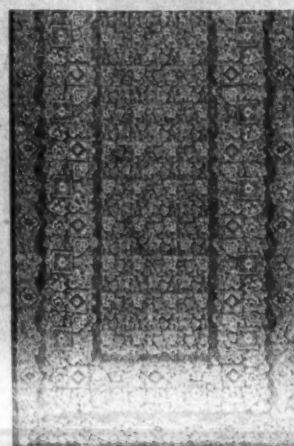


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RAGING IN AMERICA

Japanese Officials Take Mea-
sures To Grapple With
Epidemic

Tokio, October 25.—From reports received from various parts of the country it appears that the epidemic of what is called French or Spanish influenza is prevalent in different parts of Japan and in some of these places it is so severe that schools have to be closed and various industries are being seriously interfered with. The prevalence of this particular type of influenza seems to be almost a world-wide phenomenon as may be gathered from the following reports received at the Foreign Office from the Consuls from different places:

An official despatch from Bombay dated October 19 states that the epidemic of Spanish influenza, which ceased for a time, began to spread again since the middle of last month and the mortalities during the present month in Bombay have exceeded 700. Strenuous efforts are being made to stamp out the epidemic but without avail.

Mr. Yamazaki, Japanese Consul at Singapore, reports that a malignant type of influenza is prevalent in the Straits Settlements and a large number of people are dying from inflammation of the lungs and heart failure. Warning is being given to Japanese ships calling at the Straits Settlements.

The Japanese quarantine official at Shanghai wires that in the districts near Ningpo a malady of high fever is prevalent and many people are dying. The disease has also begun to appear in Shanghai.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver wires that an epidemic of influenza is prevalent in the eastern parts of Canada and that there are many patients among the Japanese.

The Consul-General at San Francisco reports that an epidemic of influenza made its appearance there a fortnight ago and the number of patients in the city had already reached 2,000, many of which have proved fatal.

Another Epidemic

Mr. Sudzuki, Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong, reports that the M.B.K. steamer Uraga Maru, which arrived at Hongkong from Rangoon on October 18, had 25 men laid up with high fever out of the crew of 25 and that the captain and

another man had died during the voyage. The ship has left Hongkong for Yokohama via Keelung.

Raging in America

Dr. Suzuki, of the Siberia Maru, which arrived at Yokohama from San Francisco on October 24, says that the epidemic of Spanish influenza is raging in the United States with great violence. It is said that the number of patients in Chicago and Boston on September 27 and 28 exceeded 20,000 and of these 270 proved fatal. In San Francisco the first case of influenza occurred at the beginning of the month and since then the malady has been rapidly spreading.

At one time there were 120 cases of influenza on board the Siberia Maru but the number had decreased to about 40 by the time she reached Yokohama.

The Tokyo municipal authorities have convened a meeting of all the doctors attached to the elementary schools in the city to consider the measures to be adopted in grappling with the epidemic of influenza.

News Briefs

Dr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the Toronto Globe, and a Governor of the University of Toronto, is at present on a visit in Peking. Before coming to Peking Dr. Macdonald had been traveling in Japan, Korea, the Philippines and various parts of China.

On Tuesday evening, November 5, at the Union Church Hall, a lecture will be delivered by Dr. John Darroch, of the Chinese Christian Literature Society, on the origin of the Chinese written language. The lecture will

be entitled "Beginnings of Chinese for Beginners," and will be illustrated by stereoscopic slides. Before the meeting there will be a social, to which missionaries are invited. The lecture is open to the public.

The World Chinese Students' Federation reports that no less than 100 Chinese students returned from America since June of this year. Most of these have successfully secured responsible positions.

Mr. J. Hashimoto, sub-manager for the Shanghai branch of Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd., has been transferred to the Kobe office, that company announces.

Miss M. Krastin, of Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., left Shanghai for Vladivostok yesterday on the Russian Volunteer steamer Simbirsk to be employed in Y.M.C.A. work in Siberia.

In recognition of his valuable services during the flood in North China last year, Mr. T. Pincione, engineer of the Heiho Conservancy Board, has been awarded the third class Wenfu by the Chinese Government.

Northern papers announce the arrival in Peking of Captain W. F. Tyler, former Coast Inspector of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai, and his family. Captain Tyler will act as adviser to the Ministry of Communications and as chairman of the commission for the improvement of the Chihli River System.

Creditors of the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Co., Ltd., in voluntary liquidation, will meet October 14 at 79a Szechuen Road.

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Floods In Honan Province Hurt Crops And Stop Traffic

Many Fields Still Flooded From Heavy Rains But
Break In Railway Is Repaired

China Press Correspondence

Yenching, Honan, October 28.—Yenching is still on the map 1 believe, but the days of excitement which we experienced in the spring are past. Not that bandits do not exist in this district; they are here in large numbers, but we have been molested. Indeed almost daily one hears pitiful tales of the atrocities committed by robber bands infesting the country side. The Chinese suffer a good deal and wealthy people, old and young, dare not be outside the walled cities after dark. The officials seem powerless.

In one village a short distance from here robber band made themselves quite at home. When it was known they were coming, the soldiers did the more wealthy people to treat the bandits well, and give them all they wanted, as it was useless for them (the soldiers) to make any land.

Recently we have had a change of military officials. A "Lien Chang" then paying his men at the end of the month used Peking notes, valued locally at 55 percent. He made a mistake of 45 percent of the amount due to his men. The soldiers threatened to mutiny, they insisted on possession of a good deal of ammunition, and the Lien Chang fled to Chongchow. The Ying Chang, a change here was unable to cope with the situation, and sent for the Tuan Chang, who lives in Chongchow. The man came down to Yenching with a large bodyguard, he refused a fair satisfaction, paid in cash the balance due to them, and the Lien Chang, and transferred Chongchow, the Ying Chang, I was great relief to know that the Tuan Chang had been successful in his negotiations.

This autumn the crops have not been so good as in former years, owing to the floods during August. This most of the water has subsided there are still several of flooded fields. The railway line is now fully repaired, and trains run right through to Peking; though the line is still quite unreliable. Last week I took a trip to Peking. The break in the railway line at Tashich'iao (100 li north of Yenching) which was a very serious one was fully repaired. It was, however, very interesting to note the damage done to the railway by the rains of 1917. For many stretches, especially between Shikichang and Peking the trains are still running on temporary lines whilst the old embankments and bridges are being repaired. There must be thousands of coolies and artisans employed by the company making necessary repairs and it will doubtless be many months before trains run again on the old original track.

The Yellow river bridge of which one so often hears, as being in a very dangerous condition, seemed in as good repair as two years ago, though a number of the iron trusses have been removed, doubtless to supply more urgent needs elsewhere.

I enclose a copy of a photograph taken this summer of the break in the railway line at Tashich'iao. The farmers had broken away the railway embankment in order to let the water run off their fields. This is not a natural river but merely flood waters rushing through the embankment from one field to another.

Break In Railway Caused By Flood



Scene at Tashich'iao

SIENYU COUNTY HOUNDED BY SOUTHERN BANDITS

Two Bands Active, One After \$500,000 And Other Wants 'Share Of Loot'

Bouchow, November 1.—The situation here in Sienyu is deplorable. No man need ever talk to me about Sienyu Southerners. As far as I am concerned they do not exist in this Sienyu region. They are bandits, plain out-and-out bandits, bleeding the people to death. Every last one of them seems to be out for loot. For weeks Sienyu County has been hounded by bands out for food and plunder. Instead of getting better conditions are getting worse. There is now trouble between the bandits themselves. One large force was in charge of the city.

A short distance from the city another band carried on its depredations. This band received reinforcements, marched into the city and deliberately kicked the other out. There was a battle between the two forces last Friday, just a short distance from the city.

Efforts to arbitrate have all failed because one side has all the right in the case and the other side is headed by a half-necked Pharaoh. We are now in a state of war between these two forces at any time. The forces that were formerly kicked out are trying to get in again. In the meantime both sides are trying to force the people to pay money. One is out for loot, the other for the loot. Meanwhile the people are being bled to death.

PRISONER ISSUE FORCED TO FRONT IN ENGLAND

Unanimously Favors Repatriation As One Condition Of Armistice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—Following the impressive debate in the House of Commons on the 29th the intense public indignation concerning the treatment of prisoners in Germany is strongly voiced in the newspapers which warmly approve the release and repatriation of all prisoners in the forefront of claims in connection with an armistice.

It was stated during the debate that Austria treated prisoners of war with mercy and that the greatest complaint was against Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria.

WORK FOR SOLDIER BLIND TOPIC OF CLUB LECTURE

American Women To Hear Talk By Mrs. Fryer At Carlton Tuesday

"What America is Doing for Her Blind Soldiers" will be the topic of an address to be given before the American Woman's Club at the Carlton Cafe Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. George B. Fryer.

Mrs. Fryer has made a thorough and comprehensive study of the problem and has but recently returned from America where she spent several months in visiting various institutions and schools for the blind. She is personally acquainted with the leading educators of the blind in the United States especially with those who have been detailed by the Government to assist in this branch of war work. She is in possession of the latest information from Washington and Baltimore regarding the work and her account of it will thus be brought completely up to date.

In addition to the talk there will be an interesting exhibition of work done by the blind in America which has been donated to the Institution for the Chinese blind by various institutions and commissions in all parts of the United States.

The meeting will be in charge of the Social Service Committee of the Club, Mrs. C. F. Remer being chairman.

General Inouye Sent To Embassy In U. S.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, November 1.—Major-General Inouye, of the Tanguan Garrison, has been appointed Military Attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Washington with Captain Watanabe as his assistant.

RED CROSS RAFFLE HELD

The silver cup donated to the American Red Cross by Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie was raffled at the American Club yesterday and was won by ticket number 73. The holder of the lucky ticket may receive the cup from Mr. J. J. Keegan, treasurer of the American Red Cross chapter.

GIRLS' SOCIETY NETS £250 FOR WAR FUNDS

Sale At British Consulate-General Yesterday Opened By Lady de Sausmarez

Over £250 was netted by the Girls' Friendly Society for the war-time fund by a sale held at the British Consulate-General yesterday afternoon. Fur rugs, coats, children's woolen undergarments, dolls, fancy articles, candy and jams were sold at attractively decorated booths and tea and refreshments were served by the society members.

The Consulate-General was decorated with flowers, flags and greenery and the articles were tastefully arranged about the various stalls.

Lady de Sausmarez, president of the society, opened the sale. In a short address she thanked Lady Fraser for the use of the rooms and praised the hundred members of the society for their activities in the interest of the war-time funds.

Paul Lecat Arrives Here This Morning

French Mail Liner Brings 50 French Soldiers And 60 Russian Cadets En Route To Siberia

The French Mail Liner Paul Lecat arrived at Woosung last night from Port Said and ports and will come up the river early this morning. Fifty French soldiers and 60 Russian cadets en route to Vladivostok are among the passengers on the liner.

The Paul Lecat brings but little cargo for Shanghai. The ship was scheduled to bring 6,000 tons, transhipped from the Australian, torpedoed in the Mediterranean in August. Some 8,000 parcels of mail were lost with the Australian.

The steamer is scheduled to leave here for Port Said on November 16 and will take a record number of passengers from Shanghai. Over one hundred first class berths are already allotted. The Paul Lecat will take 200 passengers on the outgoing voyage.

War Risks On Cargo Cut During Armistice

Will Be Reduced By Fifty Percent Wherever Truce Applies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 31.—Press bureau. The Board of Trade announced that war risks on cargo will be decreased fifty percent in cases where vessels sail during an armistice between the belligerents.

Czechs In Serious Plight On Volga

(Continued from Page 1)

Orenberg, pluckily defended by the Don Cossacks; and two immeasurably valuable cotton crops still in Turkistan, probably Germany's greatest need for high explosives. And if the renewed German-Bolshevik menace should cross the Ural, also the butter-fats of the Omsk region. Even in Siberia, despite the calm of the surface, the secret fierce struggle goes on for this rich old Near East with its oil and iron, wheat, forests, gold, fables and malachite.

Hope To Hold New Line

And so it is that the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian watches the return of the Czech-Slovaks westward as expectantly as she waited, two months ago, for their extrication from the Balkan tangle. They have evacuated Samara but are reported to hold the line from Samara toward the Ural with superb fighting. It is evident, nevertheless, that the situation is too difficult and the territory too scattered for even their expert fighting movements. They must be supported else a retreat, disadvantageous even to their morale, seems imminent. It is entirely Czechoslovak nature for the first and second divisions thus to set off alone to the rescue of the Volga eschelon; the tale of their trek out of Europe has been a series of plucky and gallant David and Jonathan episodes, brother to the aid of brother, with a unity of purpose and a loyalty which can be developed in its greatest perfection in a small, homogeneous and oppressed nation. But who will support? Harbin sees French colonialists and Canadian troops are said to be about to follow. But with the two nearer Allies must rest the question in main, Japan and America.

And therein lies the vast area of speculation. Japan agreed to go to Irkutsk. She went. European Russia is another matter and public sentiment is against such an expedition. As for America, there the matter is not entirely clear outside military councils. Certainly it is true, as every American understands, whether he admits it or not, and as no Ally can understand in the same light, America as the elder democracy feels her responsibility toward Russia. She, of all the Allies, is last to use the big stick, first to treat with patience the Slav temperament and its peculiar sensibilities. American soldiers have done cursa duty but no fighting in Siberia. Whether this desire for non-interference still shapes the policy here, whether the matter of transportation is too difficult, or whether the government, with its vision fixed on not only Asia and Russia in Europe but the Central Powers and their imminent collapse, sees no necessity, cannot be said. Perhaps the latter. The fact is that the barracks still show their quota of American troops and the odds are not for Christmas on the Volga. The Czechs in Russia may extract themselves as they did in Siberia but unless they do, the odds in this case are also not for but against.

ANNIVERSARY OF YSER CELEBRATED IN FRANCE

French And Belgians Join In Great Demonstration At Havre

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, October 31.—The fourth anniversary of the Battle of the Yser was celebrated by a great demonstration in the theater of Havre at which M. Lebrun, the Minister of the Liberated Regions, presided. He paid a tribute to the loyalty of Belgium.

M. Cooreman, the Belgian Premier, expressed thanks for the hospitality shown by France, which Belgium will not forget.

Today President Poincaré received at the Elysee the representatives of the fund raised in England by the relief of the Allies committee for supplying seeds, implements and live stock to the devastated districts in France.

Books For British Soldiers

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with the thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc. from Mesdames F. A. Siefert, E. S. Kadoorie, G. W. Morrison, E. Sly, P. J. Fitzsimmon, Glenneil (Newchwang), Palmer (Ningpo), Meers Shewan, Thomas & Co., Customs Library (Kashang), O. E. Club (Tsingtau), H. B. M. Postal Agent (Ningpo), E. B.

THE GIRL WHO SHINES

A Secret of Feminine Charm

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the anemic ones are always thin and ailing. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of color in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Sachuen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talks to Women." Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the above address.

Rose, E. Case, H. H. R. Wade,

N. E. R. Barra, M. J. Weiss, S. W.

Wolfe, J. E. Edwards, J. D. Nipson,

A. Somerville, N. W. Ven Cort-

land, F. L. Marshall, T. E. Polg-

and, A. G. Mossop, J. Malcolm, H.

C. Gibson, P. B. Joly, E. B. Blair,

W. C. Dodds (Pukow), "A." "M.W."

(Ningpo), "Anon" (Taohow),

"Anon" (Shanghai).

By courtesy of the agent, Rus-

san Volunteer Fleet, a further sup-

ply of books and magazines has

this week been forwarded to Vlad-

vostok.

Major Davies of the Red Cross

Depot, Bombay, acknowledges the

receipt of another consignment of

books, etc.

Red Cross Depot,

Bombay, 15th September, 1918.

The Postmaster,

British Post Office,

Shanghai.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of

two mail bags received on the 14th

instant, containing books and mag-

azines, and on behalf of the Red

Cross I tender their grateful thanks

for this gift which is much ap-

preciated.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) A. L. Davies,

Major,

Hon'y. Superintendent,

Red Cross Depot.

Residences For Sale

Newly built modern houses for sale
on terms to suit purchasers.

LAND FOR SALE

In all parts of settlement suitable for
MILLS, FACTORIES,
RESIDENCES.

Central District Property For Sale

FOR INVESTMENT

We have for sale residential pro-
perty, very attractive for investon.

Fire Insurance
Motor Car Insurance

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Nanking and Kiangso Roads

SHOE STYLES FOR FALL and WINTER

Besides all the old WALK-OVER favorites we are

also showing for the
season several new
which are bound to
because of their grace-



features. Come in and look over our stock, examine the shoes,
inside and out, then
still, ask your friends
ing worn them they
Just ask them.



Fall and Winter
shapes and patterns
win a great follow-
ful lines and novel

try on a pair. Better
who wear them. Hav-
know their virtues

Phoenix, McCallum and

Oayx Silk Hosiery

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

"THE STORE AHEAD"

17 NANKING ROAD

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Selected at Random From Our Men's Section

We offer below some exceptional values during the coming week. The advantage of holding heavy stocks of sweaters, socks, etc., bought some time ago, coupled with the favourable exchange enables us to still offer you those fine values in men's goods which has made us

THE POPULAR STORE FOR MEN'S WEAR GOODS



The Tailoring "Special" Offer.

Double Breasted Ulster.
Your choice of three splendid patterns in Brown or Green mixtures heavy weight overcoating. Lined with flannel and cut in our usual good tailoring. Double breasted style.

Our Price \$25.00 each



Fine Value.

Men's White Mock Buck Gloves, wash and wear well
Price \$3.00 per pair

"JASON" Grey and Heather Wool Gloves.

Plain wrist or snap fastener, leather bound.

Plain wrist... \$1.50 pair
Leather wrist 1.75 pair



Your Hat.

The Cecil Hat. A smart natty shape in Green, Grey or Brown.

Price \$4.00 each



Note this "Wayloo" Dressing Gown.

A smartly cut garment in a choice of colourings. To the man who wants a real value gown we advise him to see this.

Our Price \$12.50 each



This Model

The "Mentone" can be had in Green, Grey, etc. Light weight fur felt unlined.

Price \$6.50 each



"SPECIAL"

The "Henley" coat sweater in white soft washing wool. Cannot be procured repeated at this price.

Slightly different to sketok, no collar.

Price \$8.50 each



A Walking Advert.

OUR

"Haldon" Half Hose.

An excellent wearing Black Cashmere Sock extra spliced heels and toes

Price \$10.50 per dozen



"Good" Style.

The Derby Hat made from a high grade felt in the latest shape.

Price \$4.50 each



BARGAINS IN SOCKS.

Scotch Ribbed Brown Heather. Mixture hose. Extra spliced.

Price \$1.00 pair

Invincible Black Cashmere Sox. Spliced toes and heels. All sizes.

Price \$1.00 pair

300 PAIRS FANCY STRIPE ALL WOOL COLOURED SOCKS.

Price 75 cts. pair



SMART.

The "Carrington" Hat in Ash Grey, Smoke Grey, Laurel, Vandal, correct and stylish.

Price \$8.50 each



BIG VALUE HERE

Fancy Cashmere Half Hose

A large variety of stripes and colourings, wonderful value these times at.

Price \$1.00 per pair

THE BIGGEST VALUE IN THE EAST



THE "WAYLOO"

This famous handkerchief is made from fine white washing lawn. Size 18 inches square 1/2 inch hem.

\$2.00 doz.



Ready for the Cold. White Warm Wool Mufflers.

Price \$3.50 each

"JAEGER" Wool Mufflers pure wool in Grey and Heather mixtures.

Price \$3.75 each

"JAEGER" Pure Wool Muffler Camel-hair shade

Price \$5.00 each



THE FASHION.

The Regent Scarf

All the popular plain colourings and many choice fancy models.

Price \$1.00 each



Sold You "Ready to Wear"

The "Ceylon" Flannel Shirt

A medium weight flannel in cotton and wool. New range of stripes

PRICE \$3.00 EACH

MADE OF PURE NET SILK



For The Smart Man.

Phoenix Silk Sox

Possess an attraction by reason of their splendid wearing qualities. Our season stock is here.

Colours.

Price \$ per pair



Sold you "Ready to Wear"

The "Taffeta" Shirt

A light weight taffeta for autumn wear. White grounds neat stripes.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH



OUR LEADER

The "West End" Scarf

Made of rich British silks in unusual colours and designs.

Price \$1.00 each

Fool the Weather with the Doncaster Waterproof.

A fawn paramatta Chesterfield sewn not solutioned seams, vertical pockets. A thoroughly reliable coat.

Price \$19.50 each

HERE'S VALUE

The "Easton" Shirt

Warm flannel. The kind you will like, delightfully cosy. White with small stripes.

Sold you "Ready to Wear"

PRICE \$3.75 EACH

BEST IN CHINA

The "Wayloo" Cap

One piece crown, silk lining, fine Harris style tuxedo all sizes in stock and a big choice.

Price \$1.00 each

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

TERMS: CASH at time of purchase or on delivery of goods

TERRIBLE PICTURE OF 'NEW RUSSIA'

'Triumph Of Democracy' As
Depicted By A Russian
Business Man

BOLSHEVIK IS TOTTERING

Former Organs Of Self-Govern-
ment Being Replaced
By Germans

Victoria, September 19.—There have been few more interesting or more striking accounts of the horror and chaos into which Russia has been plunged in the name of "Democracy" than that contained in a letter written recently by a Russian business man to his brother in America. It is a voice of the Russian people—the real Russian people torn, crushed, and trampled under foot by self-seeking tyrants who have sold their country to the enemy.

The picture which the writer draws of financial and industrial chaos, of misery and starvation, is eloquent of the nature of the Bolshevik rule. But the letter also shows that the people are no longer blind to the true qualities of their oppressors. It reveals that forces are arising in Russia which shall overthrow the power of the Bolsheviks, forces to which the great mass of the Russian people is looking with anxious hope. A great part of the letter is taken up with an account of the various phases of the anti-Bolshevik movement. The writer describes the effect produced in Russia by the decision of the Allies to go to the rescue of the Czechs-Slovaks and by the landing of troops at Vladivostok and on the Murman coast. In Siberia the immediate result was an anti-Bolshevik rising, while the Murman Soviet of Workmen's and Peasants' Deputies at once went over to the Allies.

These developments have caused great disquiet to the Bolshevik government. German prisoners were enrolled in the Red Guard and a decree issued by the Soviet of People's Commissioners proclaiming as outlaws the Murman Soviet and its president and ordering a mobilization of the proletariat of the Murman territories. But in the writer's opinion, the Bolshevik regime is doomed.

China
"It is hardly necessary to say," he writes, "that nothing whatsoever will result from these measures. The Bolsheviks will be able to mobilize no army, especially as among the working classes a great anti-Bolshevik movement is already becoming manifest, as a result of the terrible unemployment and famine."
He proceeds to give some idea of the state of affairs to which Russia

Lone British 'Tommy' Marching At Head Of Hun Prisoners



BRINGING EM IN.

It does not take much effort or time to take the captured Huns back from the firing line. This photo shows a lone "Tommy" marching at the head of a bunch of "Heinies"

has been reduced and of the growing resentment of people of all classes against the Bolsheviks, who are responsible for the chaos and misery.

Strictly speaking, civil war exists throughout the whole of Russia, at present with the exception of Petrograd and districts, and in consequence works are idle for want of fuel and material. During the first three months of the navigation season of this year the exports were only six percent of those of last year. The coal districts have been idle for the last five months, the workmen have fled and the mine shafts are flooded, the consequence of which in the near future will be the stoppage of the whole of the Russian railways. In the winter in Petrograd we shall be without light, without fuel, without water, as not only will there be no coal or naphtha, but there will be no wood.

We are faced in the near future by starvation.

In Moscow and Petrograd and other industrial centers the anti-Bolshevik movement is spreading and the writer records an attempt by the people to organize a simultaneous political strike early in July in all railways "as a protest against the arbitrary politics and actions of the Bolsheviks." The attempt was frustrated by the latter, who threatened the strikers with wholesale slaughter. "As the population is in a very depressed condition," the writer continues, "the strike did not materialize, but the mere fact of its organization is clear indication of the beginning of the end to the Bolshevik power."

As a last endeavor to condole the people, the Bolsheviks are taking steps to nationalise all industries, but the scheme is so far a matter

only of words, as they are unable to carry it out in fact, and in the writer's opinion their fall will come before anything further is done in this direction.

System Tottering

On every side the power of the Bolsheviks is tottering to its fall. "In the unoccupied districts the nominal authority is the Soviet of People's Commissioners, but every town and village has its own Soviet (Council of workmen, peasants and Red Army Deputies) who carry out the decrees of the central authority to any extent that pleases them. It is truer to say that everyone acts at his own discretion, and he who is for the moment the strongest governs."

In the occupied districts the case of the Bolsheviks is even worse. Being no longer of use as German tools, they are ruthlessly thrown aside. The former organs of self-government are being replaced by the Germans, old officials are reinstated in their offices, and the land is forcibly returned to its former owners. In outward appearance there is a return to the old regime, with the difference that the governing power is in the hands of German generals.

In the churches the Germans force the remembrance of the Tsar and the Tsarevitch, and on state occasions they play the hymn "God save the Tsar."

In the meantime the finances of Russia have gone to rack and ruin. The head of the financial department is powerless. According to his estimate for 1918 the excess of expenditure over receipts will be 48 milliards. Rates of exchange have assumed

amazing proportions. Whereas a rouble is normally equivalent to 2s. 1d. at the present time the equivalent of a pound sterling is as much as 50 roubles.

Where possible enormous taxes are levied on the bourgeoisie; the workmen and proletariat have paid nothing since the revolution. The duty on petroleum has risen from 1s. 8d. to 12s. 6d., postage stamps cost 8s. 6d., railway and steamer tariffs are multiplied more than five times, town dues and other items are raised in the same proportion.

High Cost Of Living

The high cost of living made life in Petrograd a constant struggle for existence. Private people are compelled to sell all their personal effects to save themselves from starvation. "All sorts of things are sold, from diamonds, pictures, statues, furniture, etc., to old trousers and petticoats. Recently one of my acquaintances sold his bedstead with the mattress for Rs. 1,200, for which

ten years ago he paid Rs. 100; a suit of clothes worn for three years fetched Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, and a new suit costs not less than Rs. 4,500. Then in the streets of Petrograd, especially the principal ones, stand former aristocrats, officers, government employees out of work and similar members of the bourgeoisie element, engaged in selling newspapers, cigarettes, chocolates and especially home-made biscuits made from God knows what and costing mad prices. The public throws itself on any food and, purchasing it, immediately consumes it. The people are falling by tens

in the streets from starvation, and when taken to the hospital 50 percent of them die, and the longer this goes on the greater will the number become. The hospitals are full of people ill from hunger."

The writer ends on a note almost of despair. "Mud, dust and filth everywhere; streets and courtyards remain uncleared, and roads unrepaired. There is no police whatever, even the former militia being disbanded. In spite of this, we shall live. We cannot expect anything better before us, we can only say with certainty that the Winter will be in far worse conditions, even though the crops should be good, for the wheat will not reach us, there being no means to convey it to us."

"The whole family life rests on whether tomorrow we shall have sufficient to eat, or must we starve."

Committee Formed For Siberian Relief

British National Societies Name
Body To Obtain Comforts
For Troops

A Siberian Comforts Fund Committee for the purpose of obtaining funds and gifts for the comfort of the Allied forces now in Siberia and, as far as possible, for the relief of refugees has been formed by the British National Societies of Shanghai. The representatives of the societies named to the committee are:

President, Lady Fraser; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., British Consulate General; Hon. Secretary, Mr. Harold Browett, 22 Yuen Ming Yuen Road; Messrs. W. N. C. Allen, F. C. Dick, R. H. H. Wade, A. H. Hopkyns, H. W. Filcher, H. H. Read, A. Pollard.

A LARGER CHOICE

THAN EVER BEFORE. COME AND TREAT YOUR-
SELF TO SOMETHING REAL GOOD.
ALL FRESH ARRIVALS.

HERRINGS

Alaska Salt
Holland Miltner
Smoked Boneless
Marinated
Salt Mackerel
Russian Bloaters
SALMON
Salt and smoked

ANCHOVIES

Spanish in Salt
French in Oil
Russian Pickled

SHELL FISH

Lobsters, Oysters,
Shrimps, Crabs,
Clams in tins.

Genuine Russian Black Caviar.

The daintiest of all table delicacies. We sell it in bulk, by the pound or less. Also Red Caviar.

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ANILINE DYES

As the largest American Producers of

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DIMETHYLANILINE

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DINITROPHENOL

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for Explosives, we are contributing materially
to the winning of the war.

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our contracts will be
executed to your entire
satisfaction.



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men, but it is a personal
interest in doing the job
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Far Eastern News Notes

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa and Baron Sakatani and other leading business men in Tokio, a plan is now afoot to hold a celebration on the occasion of the restoration of Brussels. On the plan being approved by the Tokyo municipality, the Belgian flag will be hoisted on all the principal buildings.

The Americans have supplied to the Siberian army shoes for 100,000 men.

Martial law at Vladivostok is expected to be withdrawn shortly.

The Japan-Russia Trading Company, which consists of leading merchants in Yokohama and Osaka, has decided to increase its capital of ¥1,000,000 to ¥2,000,000.

Foreign tourists arriving in Japan during the first half of this year number 14,318, against 12,657 for the corresponding period of last year. Chinese head the list with 5,114.

The fourth Japan "Olympic" Games will be held at the Toyonaka ground (between Osaka and Kobe) on November 3 and 10 under the auspices of the Osaka Mainichi.

During the Liberty Loan drive it was reported that with only six Americans at Hakodate this city was able to report a sale of \$22,000 worth of Liberty Bonds. We now learn (says the Japan Advertiser) that this included one subscription of \$19,000 from a Russian resident.

The Asahi announces that Mr. Oyama Ikuo, Mr. Maruyama Kanji, and Mr. Hanada Daigoro, all of whom are capable journalists and leading members of its editorial staff, have resigned "to suit their own convenience," to quote the brief explanation given.

Endeavoring to maintain its reputation as Japan's leading trade port, the authorities in Kobe have started a thorough investigation regarding post-bellum trade and various other affairs thereto. Several high officials who have been abroad as the government trade commissioners will be appointed to work in the newly created department. Among the principal matters to be investigated are after-the-war trade; industry and labor; welfare of laborers; the high cost of living and several other imperative affairs.

The N.Y.K. will establish hospitals in Yokohama and Kobe to provide free treatment for its officers and men, including members of their families.

In the Metropolitan Prize Court at Peking no fewer than sixteen petitions have been filed by Germans and Austrians, whose vessels have been seized by the Government as prizes.

A public trial will be held in the Supreme Court of Justice with Mr. Yao Cheng, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, on the bench for the adjudication of the prizes.

The Peking subscriptions to the British "Our Day" Red Cross fund amount to over £3,800, and with promises still outstanding the total will be over £4,000.

President Hsu Shih-chang has received a congratulatory message from Marquis Okuma. The Marquis expresses his admiration for President Hsu's learning, character and experience and believes that he will be able to bring about a unification of the North and South. He also expresses admiration of the Chief Executive on behalf of the Japanese nation.

As already noted in our commercial column, writes The Japan Chronicle, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, following the torpedoing of the Hiranu Maru, has decided to withdraw its more modern steamers from the European service. The Mainichi says that though the reason for this decision is ostensibly to prevent the loss of the more superior vessels, the immediate cause of the decision is the "fact" that a certain suspicion has been intensified by the sinking of the Hiranu Maru. The Osaka paper quotes a director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as saying: "Just before the attack on the Hiranu Maru a certain foreigner among the passengers left the ship at Colombo, and his whereabouts could not be traced. Then last spring a foreigner on board a certain steamer was suspected of having sent out signals by electric light. Still more recently a British passenger was discovered in the act of signaling with an electric lamp in the lavatory." It is rather late to impose these "scare" stories upon a credulous public, but because of the interest attaching to them, we are guilty of giving them further publicity.

Says The Japan Chronicle: Following the announcement of the resignation of Mr. Murayama Ryohok, President of the company publishing the Asahi, for which decision no reason was given, it is now announced that Mr. Tori Teruo, editor-in-chief of that paper, has also resigned. Again no reason is given for the resignation. In this connection it may be mentioned that a section of the Japanese press has been carrying on a campaign against the Asahi for its alleged editorial encouragement of "dangerous thoughts," the recent cowardly assault upon Mr. Murayama being a protest against these opinions, according to the assailants. There are other strange rumors concerning the Asahi which are almost incredible, and require some investigation before being discussed publicly.

General Chen Hsin-lin, Occupation Commissioner of the Szechuen Province,

has telegraphed to the Central Government reporting that the Tibetan aborigines have invaded the Salt Wells, and that the Tsuchun of Yunnan has also sent troops to Autung to prevent the advance of the Tibetans into his province.

A telegram from Moscow reports that a conference concerning the formation of a South Russian Federation is going on at Kiev among the representatives of the Ukraine, Don, Kuban, and Crimea.

A telegram from Omsk says the Siberian government at a recent cabinet session decided to issue a 5 percent short term loan of R. 200,000,000, and also R. 100,000,000 in auxiliary coin notes.

Strict censorship of letters, etc., has been commenced at Vladivostok. A letter from Japanese Vice-Consul Sugino at Irkutsk to Mr. Kikuchi, Consul-General at Vladivostok, was also censored.

The subject of the New Year's Poem invited from the public by the Japanese Imperial Household has been announced to be Ashita no Seisaku, or Snow on a Fine Morning. Poems are to be sent in to the Poetry Bureau in the Imperial Household Department not later than December 31 next.

"Heaven helps Government to fight the mosquito" is the heading given by a Ceylon contemporary in reproducing the Bishop of Singapore's "suggestions for private devotions" in his diocese.

It is reported from Mukden, that the South Manchurian Railway has arranged to engage in stock-raising on a large scale. The report states that the S. M. Railway has acquired a large tract of land (about 100 square li) near Mukden for its ranch on which it intends to raise large herds of cattle, horses, and sheep. The railway will use the fine foreign breeding stock from their experimental station at Kunchaling.

The Manchuria Daily News reports that the fuel market in North Manchuria has been cornered by powerful Japanese firms headed by the Sasaki and, very properly, says: "From a purely commercial point of view, a merchant, when he sees a chance, may corner the market for any kind of merchandise. But when this particular merchandise happens to be a thing of absolute necessity to the masses, such as rice in Japan and fuel in North Manchuria just before the advent of the freezing weather, then any cornering operation justly calls for interference of the powers that be."

The paper recommends drastic action by the Japanese military in Manchuria, as also by the civil authorities, if necessary.

The many friends in China of Mr. W. Mansell-Smith, formerly of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Hankow, will be pleased to learn that he has won the tennis championship of Washington.

Mr. Mansell-Smith started to play tennis when he came to Hankow and by the time he had been two seasons at the game he pulled off the local championship, says a Hankow Exchange.

General John Nicholas Tolmatcheff who is now sojourning in Japan awaiting the time when he can again join the Russian army against the Bolsheviks, has recently signed a contract with the Century Company, New York, for the publication of two books which he has written. One of these books deals with Russian history and exposes the machinations of the Germans in Russia as far back as 1905. The other recounts the experiences of the General on his trip from Rumania to Japan. General Tolmatcheff, who was formerly Mayor of Odessa, held the rank of Lieut-General in the army of the Tsar, before the revolution, and was serving with the army in Rumania. However, under the Kerevsky Government he was arrested and sentenced to death, but managed to escape and made his way to Japan. He experienced many thrilling adventures all of which he recounts in his book.

From the Chinese Press

A Presidential mandate was issued Wednesday urging greater co-operation with the Allied powers in the great conflict. It ordered the inauguration of a Red Cross campaign for funds in Peking and the encouragement of the purchase of war bonds issued by the Allied Governments.

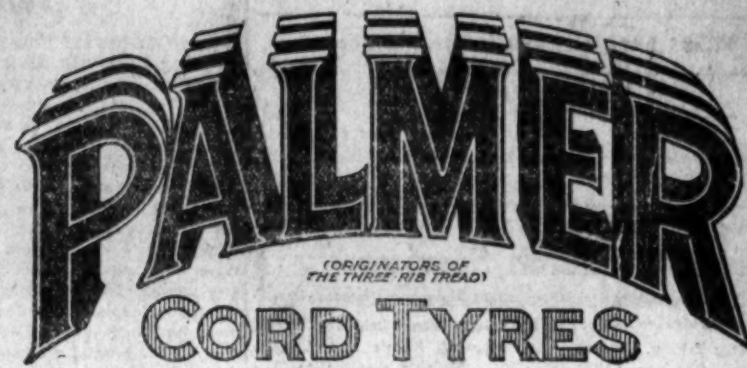
General Wang Tsang-yuan, the Tsuchun of Hupeh, has telegraphed Peking that the protest of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., at Shanghai, alleging partiality on the part of the Naval Court, is groundless and urges that the Court proceed with the hearing of the case without further delay. He has arrived in Peking and will go up to Peking together with General Tsao K'un today.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington, reports that Secretary of State Lansing has transmitted to him President Wilson's message that the United States Government is prepared to assist China materially so that China may not lose her prestige at the coming peace conference in Europe. Internal peace was urged.

Tsuchun Ni Shih-chung of Anhui arrived in Peking Thursday to attend the military conference.

The British authorities at Shanghai have purchased 280 Chinese nankies, which were shipped from Tientsin for Chinwangtao Wednesday.

A Presidential mandate is expected to be issued soon to confer posthumous honors on Mr. Yang Shih-chi, chairman of the board of directors of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., who died in Shanghai Monday.



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BIRTH

CHANG: On the 29th of October, 1918, at the Municipal Buildings, Special Administrative District (the Ex-German Concession), Hankow, to Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Chang, a son.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9.30 a.m., Children's Service; Hymns 332, 334, 187. 11 a.m., Matins; Boyce in A. Chant 1; Anthem "And I saw another angel" (Standford); Hymns 438, 437. Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, M.A. 11.30 a.m., Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Evensong; Chants 183, 214; Anthem "For all the saints" (Standford); Hymns 447, 438, 436; Preacher: The Rev. C. J. F. Symonds, M.A.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. 10.30 a.m., Matins; Address: The Lay Reader. 3 p.m., Children's Service.

Union Church.—Sunday, November 3, 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "The Kingdom of Christ." Chant 27 and 28; Anthem "And I saw another angel" (Standford); Hymns 332, 183, 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Out to win; a lesson." Chant 29; Anthem "Teach me O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 75, 36, 648.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Spencer Lewis, D.D.; Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. E. Eaton.

American Song Service.—Rev. E. J. Malpas, A.B., headmaster of Methodist College, Shanghai, will address the American Song Service this afternoon in the Palace Hotel Assembly Room. There will be special music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m.; Subject: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

Sunday Service League.—Rev. M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, today at 5 p.m. in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. Special Music.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Automatic Assassins

Germany In The Eyes Of A Spaniard

By Armando Palacio Valdes
(Member of the Spanish Academy, in El Liberal, of Madrid)

THESE Spaniards among us who still sympathise with Germany invoke in defense of their sentiment injuries which, at times more or less remote, suffered at the hands of the French and English, which is like the wolf in the fable who proclaimed his right to devour, or allow some one else to devour, the little lamb because of grievances received from its father.

Against England is employed the argument of her wealth. She possesses rich colonies, immense territory in all the five parts of the globe, while Germany (a nation as highly civilised and meritorious) has none of these. Why?

They who indignantly ask this question in Spain, many of them rich landowners, unconsciously employ the same argument against England as is used by the Socialists against them. viz: "We are as worthy as you. You are rich. We are poor. Why should this be so? Robbers, release those lands which you unjustly retain!"

Against France our argument is religion. This nation, which decreed the separation of Church from the State, as in all other civilised countries except Spain, deserves to be punished. Even if this were just, would it not be unjust to apply the chastisement to the blameless? In France today the masses are of Catholic faith, maintaining their church with the same decorum, voluntarily and independently of the government.

The argument against Russia is that she has not kept pace with civilisation. Poor Russia, what armament has she? What strategic railways? Where are her asphyxiating gases? They eat with their knives and are little better than savages. Those same savages, provided with iron bars instead of rifles, we learn from the German press, fought successfully against the whole Austrian army and more than one-third of the Germans for nearly three years.

But the case against Belgium is the most grotesque of all. This Belgium, which possessed her to go into this headstrong adventure? How dare she confront colossal Germany? Had she allowed the Kaiser's troops to pass she had met a better fate, a pocket sacking with gold coin, and, possibly, who knows, after the war a little present from All-Mighty William of a French province.

This is what we hear in Spain. Germany disdains even to argue about it. That roasting automatic will pronounce only the words, "We shall."

But from all the corners of the world where live men of true mettle, the answer has come back. "You shall not!"

It is a case of mental disintegration, smashing the gear of free reasoning

of the masses and delivering them over to the whims of the hypnotiser. The hypnotisers of the German masses are the leaders in politics and the Prussian army, backed by the cowardice of some of their writers.

"Guard against the dictates of your hearts as from an enemy," they are cautioned, "shoot down priests, destroy monuments, violate women, asphyxiate children, lose no occasion to terrorise the enemy," and we see pacific and peace-loving German citizens, kind and affectionate fathers of families, shooting, violating, pillaging, asphyxiating. They are told to kill prisoners and they do it.

Such a state of moral penury rather inspires pity than hate. They are dominated men, and the horrors should be charged up to their masters rather than to them.

"Like everything that touches for an instant this little planet inhabited by men, this war also will pass. The dense cloud darkening today the whole of Europe will fade away into a clear blue sky."

Mother Earth will drink the blood, swallow up the bones, and immortal life will continue its mysterious functions.

Once more prairies will glow with beautiful flowers, the branches of majestic trees gently sway in the peaceful quiet of eventide, and God's songbirds with glad thrill will welcome the rosy dawn of day.

And what will be left of it all? Only a great shame, a great remorse.

The day will come, God grant it come soon, when these automatic assassins of women and children will come out of their hypnotic stupor and, horrified at themselves, will fall on their knees before their own children and pray for pardon for the disgrace they have brought upon their heads in seeking to outrage the honor of mankind before their youthful eyes, and in attempting to rout out from their hearts the one principle for which men can live and should die.

What Is Said Of General Pershing In France

Hamilton Holt in the Independent
Everywhere I went I inquired about General Pershing's ability.

I heard nothing but universal praise of his tact, discretion, judgment and force.

He is evidently an organizer and statesman of first rate ability as well as a real military leader.

One or two people told me that he was working too hard and too many details were put up to him by his subordinates for decision, but he hardly looked like a man who was allowing himself to be over-burdened by the strain of petty details.

World's Safety Depends Upon Taking Power And Wealth From Germany

By Richard M. Hard
(Chairman Boycott Committee, American Defense Society)

The arrival of 1,500,000 American soldiers in France and the splendid fighting qualities exhibited by them have brought about a turn in the war through which the conquest of Germany becomes visible, even though it be a long way off. Under these conditions it is the duty of the free peoples of the Allied nations to take under consideration and to express to their respective governments what principles of settlement should be adopted and what terms should be enforced upon a defeated Germany. These weighty decisions on world matters, involving the lives and happiness of untold millions, cannot be left to the personal views of the few men of the various nations who represent them at the time of the settlement. No secret arrangements will be tolerated, no selling out of the soldiers by the politicians.

The soldiers who have fought and the civilians who have worked for the war are the ones to be consulted as to the terms of settlement. Those who have hindered the prosecution of the war are not entitled to a hearing—the pro-Germans, the pacifists, the Socialists, the intelligentsia, the internationalists and the defeatists. There must be no negotiated peace, no "kammer peace," no "generous" peace, no peace that satisfies Germany, no peace that is not dictated by the Allies at a conference inside of Germany at which Germany is not present. No peace is worth having unless it results in doing away with war for long years to come. The irreducible minimum of the terms of settlement has been well stated recently by Senator Lodge. These terms include, of course, the giving up by Germany of Belgium, Northern France, Alsace-Lorraine and Poland, the surrender by Austria of Italy, Irredenta and Serbia, the freeing of Rumania and Western Russia, the splitting up of Austria-Hungary into various nations on the basis of nationality and the driving of the unspeakable Turk out of Europe.

These minimum terms simply mean that the burglar must give up his swag. But this is not enough, for they do not embrace safety for the future. Germany is a danger, an outcast, but also an outlaw, and must be so treated by the civilized world. Germany is the professional highwayman of the world, with hundreds of years devoted to the increase of her territory and wealth by wars of aggression.

Among many evidences that the present war was brought on by Germany solely for loot perhaps the most striking is the pamphlet of August Thyssen, one of Germany's greatest steel manufacturers, which tells of a number of meetings of German industrial leaders at which the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg promised to divide up Canada, England, etc., among them and to make them rich beyond their dreams. If they would support the military policies "Every trade and interest was appealed to." Huge indemnities were to be levied on the conquered nations, and the fortunate German manufacturers were by this means to be relieved of taxation for years after the war. The militarists and the pan-Germans were thereupon backed by the leading business which of Germany, who agreed to help their government to destroy other governments, steal lands, rob banks and individuals, murder unoffending people by wholesale, and when the job was done to divide the booty.

The German nation which entered so enthusiastically into this war is primarily a nation of highwaymen, and, secondarily, a nation of murderers, rapists and torturers. Terrorism is used by Germany as a means to enforce through fear its infamous will upon the world.

Junkers Must Be Punished

The result is to arouse the manhood of all civilized nations to put an end once for all to the power of that nation which makes life unlivable for other people. The men in Germany who are responsible for these crimes must be personally punished, and the nation as a whole must be made to realize that stealing no longer pays. The Allied nations are too civilized to adopt literally the "eye for an eye" and "tooth for a tooth" doctrine. They have too much self-respect to murder innocent non-combatants, to violate women, to crucify men or to desecrate churches. But the Allied nations have the power and the will to enforce economic limitations upon Germany which in the lapse of long years should lead her to right principles of life. We know from General von Freitz-Lorichoven's book and from repeated articles in German newspapers that the Germans are now planning for the next war both from a military and an economic standpoint.

Germany already has taken inventory of the raw materials under her control and in other parts of the world, has made detailed survey of the imports necessary immediately after the war, and has officials and committees prepared instantly on the conclusion of peace to compete for the economic supremacy of the world—unless the Allies forbid. If the Allies should merely make Germany return her conquests, and not hold her to account for her

crimes against life and property it would be putting a premium on highway robbery. We would betray our men at the front and our children who are to follow if we did not strain every nerve to draw the fangs of Germany, so that for a period of one hundred years she will not have the power to wage war. It any one is so soft hearted as to think this a hard policy let them study in detail the crimes of Germans in this war and their fifty years of preparation therefor.

Boycott Of Germany

The Allies should treat Germany as an outcast by transacting no business with her. In the language of a sermon recently preached in New York, "Germany shall live on herself, within herself and to herself. She shall remain in isolation, in sackcloth and ashes for 100 years. She shall not have during that period entrance to the political and commercial league of nations. Her crimes have barred her from membership in the league of nations. She shall be cut off from the commercial confidence of the world. She shall not be recognized as a trader among the civilized nations."

In all the Allied countries anti-German societies exist whose object is to arouse and unite public sentiment which will force their governments to insert in the terms of settlement the provision that no Germans, no German goods, no German ship and no German investments can enter their respective countries for at least fifty years. In the United States the American Defense Society has recently started a campaign to obtain twenty million signatures to its pledge never to purchase goods made in Germany. The American Guardian Society and other societies are carrying on similar campaigns. These societies are now becoming members of the International Committee of Anti-German Societies of Paris, which forms a connecting link between all the boycott societies of the Allied nations, and includes in France twenty-seven societies of the Federation of National Leagues and fifteen associations of the Anti-German Leagues; in Belgium the League of Belgian Patriots, the League of Remembrance, the Belgian Anti-German League and others; in England the powerful British Empire Union; in Italy sixteen leagues existing as the Italian Federation of Anti-German Leagues; in Portugal the National Anti-German League, and for the countries still held under the yoke of the Central Powers the Franco-Czech League. The International Committee also has branches in other countries, as in Spain, at Barcelona, Seville and Madrid; in Brazil and in Japan. The Liverpool Cotton Association has gone on record against trading with the enemy countries for ten years after the war. But the most powerful boycott agency yet organized is the British Seamen's Union, with 250,000 members. This body of men is so indignant at the murder by German submarines of 15,000 or 16,000 of their members, unarmed and helpless, that they have adopted the economic boycott as their protest.

Important To American Labor

Following Lloyd George's dictum that "the war is the last war," the sternest must be the economic terms we impose on the foe," their rule is to boycott Germany one month for every small ship sunk and three months for every large one, the period now amounting to about six years. Their plan embraces a refusal to work upon any ships which attempt to bring a German or any German goods to British soil. Allied with them is the French Seamen's Union. In commenting on the growth of the boycott movement The New York Times of August 15 stated: "Such neutral countries as the New York and French seamen's boycott is a prominent example, may be considered apart from the plans of governments for legislation or peace terms. They will be effective and their influence upon government must be taken into account."

For America, and above all for American labor, the boycott is of extreme importance. The first effect of a commercial boycott against Germany will be to prevent the dumping in America of cheap goods made by a Germany which will be impoverished, and hence desperately anxious to make a start in trade. Obviously, the trademark "Made in Germany" will not be popular in any of the Allied countries, and, knowing this, the Germans have already fought up trade-marks in Switzerland and other neutral countries to use as a sham and a fraud.

One of the great gains to be accomplished after the war is the stamping out of the immoral and dishonorable trade methods of Germany all over the world. We are land and other neutral countries to use as a sham and a fraud.

One of the great gains to be accomplished after the war is the stamping out of the immoral and dishonorable trade methods of Germany all over the world. We are land and other neutral countries to use as a sham and a fraud.

growth. The adoption of a trademark "Made in America" and of an "International Allied Trade-mark" will help to keep the American people from being overrun by German goods with neutral fraudulent trade-marks.

All the Allied nations after the war will go through a difficult period of industrial reconstruction. Millions of soldiers will return to find their business places gone, and it will be a great help to American labor and to the employment of returned soldiers to have the American market open to American and Allied products, but closed to the factory products of Germany. Would you prefer that while returned soldiers starve, German goods be sold in this country? It was the case in England after the last war that British soldiers, sold matches in the streets of London while the markets were flooded with the products of cheap German labor. As Lloyd George says: "I think we ought to see that the people who have been fighting together should be served first after the war."

Another point of high importance is that the barring of trade with Germany and the keeping out of Germans from this country will automatically head off a large part of the German plans already made for German propaganda in America. The United States should accept no more German ambassadors whose real function is to serve as managers of the German spy bureau in this country; we want no more German consular agents trained to discover American inventions and commercial secrets and send them to Germany, and we want no more German teachers in our schools and universities to carry on a campaign for Teutonic ideas. The soul of Germany at last stands naked before the world and all men now know that it is rotten.

Raw Materials From The Hun

All raw materials of Allied nations must be barred from Germany. German leaders realize that the economic strength of the nation, upon which its military strength is founded, depends upon the supply of raw materials obtainable outside the boundaries of its territory. All of Germany's plans for having ready a great merchant marine at the end of the war, the syndication of industrial, commercial and financial activities, the application of the principle of government supervision and the determination to continue fighting hinge upon her desire to insure an abundant and continuous flow of such materials. Without them she cannot hope to regain her former position or to move toward her ultimate goal of economic and military supremacy. When Germany thought she was winning the war Prince Frederickberg suggested that Germany be indemnified in raw materials and be permitted to receive designated quantities from various countries. Dr. Dernburg, well remembered in this country as a tool of Bernstorff and as approving the Lusitania massacre, proposed that a league of nations be formed to provide a pool of raw materials out of which all countries shall be supplied according to their needs.

Germany views with dread and dismay any serious attempt to boycott her, but would have had the greatest satisfaction in imposing similar restrictions upon her present enemies if she had had the power. Professor Gavernitz says: "We have no choice but to secure for ourselves considerable colonies capable of supplying us with raw materials." Herr Albert Ballin, of the Hamburg-American Line, declares that "Germany must demand food and raw materials on the basis of her 1913 imports." Herr Huldermann argues that "after the war all nations will be so much in want of everything that to prevent universal starvation a world pool of raw materials is an absolute necessity, in the distribution of which Germany should share."

But Germany, though in want of raw materials, must not be allowed to have them, first because all the raw materials available to the Allies will be needed to restore their territories which have been invaded and devastated by Germany and to bring up their own countries to pre-war economic efficiency, and, second, because raw materials mean fighting power to Germany.

How Must Pay War Costs Of Allies

The next step, following out the policy of limiting Germany's power as a necessary means of self-defense, is to require the Central Powers to pay the Allied nations their expenditures incurred in the war. The amount may reach \$100,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey include about 175,000,000 people, a thrifty and hard-working population, and if given time they can repay to the Allies what it has cost them to defend themselves. Dr. Helfferich estimates Germany's annual savings for investment at 4,500,000,000 marks, to which can be added the savings of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The preliminary step would be the repudiation of all the government debts of Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey issued for the prosecution of the war, whether held internally or externally. It would not appear fair to force the Central

(Continued on Page 11)

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By Callahan



World's Safety Depends Upon Taking Power And Wealth From Germany

(Continued from Page 10)

Powers to cancel their bonds issued in previous years for legitimate purposes, but it is fair that all the people who subscribed for war bonds, whether Germans or German sympathizers in America or elsewhere, and knew that the money was to be used for this indefensible war of aggression should not have that money returned. Germany has issued during the war bonds and currency amounting to about \$35,000,000,000. This enormous sum was eagerly given up by its own people because they expected to have

it repaid out of robbing the rest of mankind. In business parlance, Germany drew a draft on civilization which has been returned dishonored.

It is quite clear and is openly stated by the Germans that if they win the Allies will have to pay all Germany's costs in the war. Similarly, when we win we would be weaklings if we do not compel Germany to pay our costs of the war. Shall we permit the Germans from the earnings of future years to pay off to her own people the money they advanced to carry on this war of murder and loot and at the same

time saddle future generations of Americans, Britons, Frenchmen and Italians with the heavy burden of the enormous bond issues rendered necessary to enable all their countries to defend themselves. Such a proposition has only to be stated to be rejected. As for the money realized in America from the sale of German war bonds here, that money, as we all know, was used to blow up our factories, place bombs on steamers, murder innocent people and undermine the national conscience with astute propaganda. It would be a moral wrong to allow one penny of it to be repaid.

Deprive Enemy Of Merchant Marine

Is there any wrong in asking that the Central Powers labor hard, perhaps for fifty years, in order to earn money enough to pay back to the Allies the cost of defeating and controlling them? In addition to their earning power, these nations have transferable assets which can be readily turned over to the Allies and credited on account of their expenditures. Since Germany's teeth must be drawn, she cannot be permitted to keep a war navy. Germany's war navy must be turned over to the Allies, either to be divided up or to serve as an international police force under the control of a league of Allied nations, of which Germany must not be permitted to be a member. If the German navy issues forth in strength for a final sea battle this item may not have much value.

Germany's merchant marine must be entirely taken away to replace the ships despoiled by the German submarines. Ship for ship and ton for ton, every sinking by a German submarine must be accounted for. These German ships are largely private property, but they must be commandeered and the responsibility placed upon Germany to reimburse their owners. The German government owns a stock of gold which amounted in December, 1917, to 2,400,000,000 marks; also silver and precious stones, which support its tottering credit and keep the mark from disappearing entirely. This property of the nation must be taken over by the Allies and credited on account of their expenditures. Germany will then be openly, as she is now concealedly, on a paper basis.

It has recently been stated that the coal, potash and iron mines of Germany were worth, conservatively estimated, many hundred billions of dollars. The mines of Alsace-Lorraine are to be handed back to France, and must, of course, be excepted from this item; but handsome royalties can be exacted annually from the remaining mines, which are owned by Germany and worked on leases. Another asset owned by Germany consists of her national railroads, whose earnings can be similarly applied. Under established rules of international law colonies are not transferable assets, but it would be fair for the

Allies to credit to Germany her expenditures in the German colonies for non-military public work. Doubtless there are many other assets which can be taken to support an issue of bonds to be made by Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey and divided among the Allies in proportion to their expenditures.

The first argument will be that the amount is too large, that it cannot be repaid. This is not true, as we have seen, because of the vast transferable assets of the Central Powers, their enormous mineral wealth and their annual earning power. The next argument is that by thus punishing Germany we punish ourselves. Is that the prosperity of nations rises and falls together, so that the adversity of one affects all? This also is not true, as economic history proves, some nations experiencing industrial expansion while others are in a state of business depression. Some argue that we do not want to lose a good customer, but the answer is that there are boundless opportunities for trade between the nations of the world with the Central Powers omitted, and the Allies as a matter of safety should build each other up economically before building up Germany.

The international bankers argue that the disturbance of credit equilibrium anywhere is felt everywhere, but the answer is that the credit of the Central Powers has gone already, so why should we of the Allied nations lend money to Germany to bolster up her exhausted credit and to rebuild her industries in order to create strength in a nation which will misuse it against ourselves? No more fatuous or dangerous action could be taken by the Allies than to advance any money to Germany after the war. Germany borrowed the money from England, America and France to control raw materials all over the world that she might prepare for war, and also to carry on her infamous propaganda in all countries. We must be clear-sighted enough not to fall twice into the same trap. **No Trading With Central Powers.**

The final argument and the leading contribution of pacifism to pauperism is that unless we are generous in our terms of settlement we will stir up hatred in Germany for years to come. The whole world hates Germany for her wholesale crimes with a loathing that can not and should not pass away as long as this generation lives. A high court

of judges does not and should not consider the opinions of the murderer on trial before them. The Allies may well be indifferent to Germany's views on this or any other subject. Germany is but a red-handed criminal, condemned on four years of proof before the bar of justice, and it remains only to decide what reparation she must make and what restraints she must be put under to keep the peace in future.

The Germans will whine that a repressive policy will keep them poor for fifty years. Assume it to be so. While Germany is poor, kept out of the richest markets of the world by the economic boycott of the Allies, prevented from having raw materials from the Allies and held down to earning and paying interest and sinking fund on its actual debt to the Allies, Germany cannot again go to war, because she will lack the economic power. Such a policy is one of wise statesmanship, and firmly administered will insure the peace of the world for many decades to come.

Timid folk will say if such terms are dictated to Germany the Germans will fight to a finish, and hence prolong the war. Any terms offered to Germany which are consistent with the future safety of the world will be so resolute to the arrogant spirit of the German people that they will in any event fight until compelled to surrender by superior force. Also Germany is steeped in crime, besotted with bestialities, and she is now beginning to know that she can expect no mercy from the rest of the world.

World conquest or downfall is the German motto. Germany has burned her bridges behind her, and when the time comes must pay the penalty. If we are so lacking in moral fiber and strength of mind as to yield to the easy-going people who are incapable of the moral distinction between a murderer and his victims; if we listen to the specious arguments of the international bankers who do not want Germany and Austria ruined, as this might diminish their financial gain; if, in a word, we do not adhere dispassionately and firmly to a clear policy of restraining Germany's ability to again go to war we are betraying the millions who will then have died in vain.

Unless Germany is put out of her national business of waging wars of aggression once and for all, she will come back with surprising speed and energy, with the support of the

mass of her people fanatically devoted to the fatherland and with her best brains enlisted in developing the art of war so that twenty years from now the same horror will again spread over the world. No deathbed repentance or promise of good behavior, can restore Germany to the good opinion of the world.

By her own express statement her treaties are scraps of paper. Long years of right thinking and right living, accompanied by clear evidence of capacity and will to carry out a democratic self-government, must precede any admission to a league of nations. Sir Robert Borden says: "It is the duty of the Allied nations to purge Germany of her madness by unsparring use of economic pressure until she has given convincing manifestation of sanity and a clean spirit. Let no selfish purpose or divergence of interest impede united action to this end. An assassin state must be herded from the society of decent commonwealths until they are convinced of its sincere repentance."

The final step in circumscribing the power of Germany would be

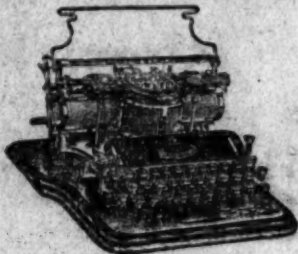
after returning to their rightful owners the territories stolen through a long course of years—Alsace-Lorraine to France, Schleswig-Holstein to Denmark, the Polish provinces of Germany to Poland, etc., to separate the larger German states, such as Bavaria, Saxony, etc., from Prussia, permitting them to establish democratic governments of their own.

The American people and the people of the Allied nations will accept only the unconditional surrender of Germany and will impose such terms of elementary justice, of business fairness and of established ethics as will reduce Germany to economic dependence and thereby protect our children from another war until there has been time for the growth of an entirely new generation in Germany which will have been brought up from birth under a democratic form of government and never have known as an existing fact the infamous doctrine that "might makes right" and that "might is above all laws" and which shall therefore conform to the laws of morality and honor as understood and practiced by civilized nations.

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Czecho-Slovakia, The New Nation Without A Country

An Oppressed Nationality With A Fighting Army—No Territorial Sovereignty But Recognised As An Allied Nation

By George MacAdam
(The World's Work)

During the past winter, when the Allies had at last realized that Russia was in the balance, that there was every prospect of Germany sweeping across the old empire of the Tsar, shaking loose the feverish hold of the Bolsheviks, there suddenly came the news that the vanguard of an army of Czecho-Slovaks had crossed Siberia; that the remainder of their army was strung out over the Trans-Siberian railroad, holding many sections of that vital artery of traffic, and that if the Allies so desired it, it would remain there, the edge of each wedge as the Allies might determine to drive into Siberia.

The Czecho-Slovaks were asked to stay put, and an Allied army has been sent to complete the work they unthinkingly began. Following this signal service, France, Italy and Great Britain recognized the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied nation. Thereupon Austria-Hungary repudiated the recognition of this "nation" which (so ran the official statement) "exists only in the imagination of the Entente."

What is the actual basis of this nation which the Entente recognizes as existent and which the Central Powers say is imaginary? Who are the Czecho-Slovaks and what are they fighting for?

Czecho-Slovakia (if that be its name) is the rebirth, in the midst of world conflict, of an old, old nation that now hopes to right its old, old wrongs.

Ethnically, the Czecho-Slovaks are of the great Slav family; nationally, they are descendants of two branches of the same nation. They have the same civilization, the same history, the same language, Slovak merely being an archaic form of Czech. Toward the end of the sixth century A.D. the Czechs established themselves in what is now known as Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. And at about the same period the Slovaks settled in what is now North Hungary. For a time they were united, forming the Empire of Great Moravia.

There were Germans to the north of them, Germans to the west, and Germans and Magyars to the south. In the folk-tales which have come down from their legendary period, Teuton Hun and Magyar Hun were their enemies; and in their historic period, Teuton and Magyar have played the same role. Their lands have been invaded, conquered, oppressed. Their history is largely the history of their struggles to regain their ancient rights from the Austro-Germans and the Magyars. They sought these rights both by peaceful and warlike means. After each struggle, the history of their conquered land is the history of conquered Belgium today.

Not only did they want liberty for themselves, but they believed in it for others. The modern cry of "a people's right of self-determination" was raised in Bohemia in the Dark Ages. That great Czech, John Huss, forerunner of Martin Luther and the Reformation, accused at the Council of Constance of having sowed among his countrymen national hatred of the Germans, replied: "I have affirmed and yet affirm that Bohemians should by right have the chief place in the offices of the Kingdom of Bohemia, even as they that are French-born in the Kingdom of France and the Germans in their own country, whereby the Bohemian might have the faculty to rule his people, and the Germans bear rule over the Germans."

Harsh domination by an alien people has not changed the Czecho-Slovaks. Their racial integrity, their national aspirations have survived. And today, just as centuries ago, their territory is a Slavonic wedge jutting out from Slavonic Poland, Ukraina, and Rumania, into Teuton-Magyar-Germany-Austria-Hungary.

But with the expansion of the Teuton-Magyar territorial policy this Slavonic wedge assumed a new importance, the retention of this long-conquered land became vital. It is the keystone in the Mitteleuropa bridge from the English Channel to the Persian Gulf. Let the Czecho-Slovaks become a free people and that great Pan-German structure collapses.

In their effort to stretch the Mitteleuropa bridge to its eastern extremity, the Persian Gulf, the Teuton-Magyar combination made that sudden endeavor of theirs, four years ago, to cut through Serbia. It was a blow at a little Slav nation, at the Jugos-Slavs, racial brothers of the Czecho-Slovaks, brothers toward whom the latter feel a strong sentimental affinity for many of the Jugos-Slavs—in South Hungary, Slavonia, Croatia, Carinthia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Herzegovina—have shared the Teuton-Magyar oppression.

As subjects of Austria-Hungary it was the technical duty of the Czecho-Slovaks to join the colors and assist their oppressors in bringing a nation of brother Slavs under the same oppression in spite of the fact that the fact that their land is completely under the heel of their oppressors, in spite of spies, persecutions, executions, even massacres, the Czecho-Slovaks faced the situation with a courage worthy of their past.

The attitude of the reserves was openly shown from the first day of mobilization. There were, for instance, mass demonstrations in the outskirts of Pilsen; soldiers declaring that they would turn their guns on their officers and the Germans.

Many arrests were made, and a number of death sentences pronounced as early as the first days of August, 1914.

These executions failed to intimidate. About the middle of August Prague saw the beginning of a series of demonstrations. Russia, while come to the rescue of Serbia, the Czecho-Slovaks were now vowing that they would fight against neither Serb nor Russian. There were daily demonstrations throughout the Slav districts of Austria-Hungary.

In September, the 8th Regiment of the Czech Landwehr, when ordered to entrain for the Russian front, refused to obey orders. Its members attacked the regiment's German officers, seriously wounding its commander. Then, singing national songs, they marched themselves in the railroad station. The German 75th Regiment was called, and after the spilling of much blood, succeeded in forcing the Czechs into the cars. The 35th Regiment, recruited from the district of Mlada Boleslav, ministered in barracks, and were massacred by German and Magyar regiments.

By order of the Austrian Minister of War, all Slav soldiers were forbidden to carry their regimental colors and standards. All Slav soldiers going to the station of Prague, for the front, were escorted by double the number of German and Magyar soldiers, marching on either side. No one was allowed to speak to them as they passed through the streets. Even "goodbye" were forbidden. Any violation of this rule of silence was sternly punished.

But now the Czecho-Slovaks hit upon a more effective method, not only of hindering their oppressors, but also of helping their oppressors' enemies. Taken to the front, they deserted—often as a regimental unit—to the other side, not to get out of the war but to get into the war as they wanted to be in it.

The spirit in which these Czecho-Slovak soldiers "surrendered" to the enemy is indicated by the action of the 102nd Regiment. It crossed over in a body to the Serbians and entered Nish with its band playing the Serbian national hymn. Similar incidents also occurred on the Russian front.

The crossing to the other side, however, was not as easy as it reads. By the use of an extensive spy system, the plan to "surrender" was occasionally discovered. In the campaign in the Carpathians, the 88th Regiment, attempting to cross over, was caught in the cross-fire of the Russian Guards and the Magyar Honveds, and massacred. The 35th Regiment, from the town of Pilsen, was sent by train to one of the battlefields of Galicia. Within an hour after detrainment, part of the regiment succeeded in reaching the Russian trenches. The remainder was wiped out by the guns of the Austrians and Prussians.

After ten months of continuous effort, the Czecho-Slovaks had succeeded in disorganizing the army. Then the Germans of the Empire took over the management of the Austro-Hungarian armies. The Slav regiments were disbanded and their soldiers distributed among German and Magyar regiments. This made mass surrenders almost impossible. But large bodies of Slavs continued to go over to the "enemy." They did it on the Isonzo front, and they did it in Transylvania. It is estimated that 250,000 Czecho-Slovak soldiers have thus "surrendered" to the Serbs and Russians alone.

Disciplining The Slavs
To stiffen the spirit of discipline among his Slav soldiers, terrorism has been resorted to. For example, the military authorities at Vienna formed a battalion, the 35th Regiment, composed exclusively of young men. This regiment was despatched to the Isonzo front, and then purposely sent into a position swept by a murderous artillery fire from the Italian lines. Of the thousand young men who formed the regiment, only eighteen survived.

Meanwhile the same sturdy spirit of refusal to aid the Teuton-Magyar cause was shown by the civic population of Czecho-Slovakia, and the same harsh hand was used to crush that spirit.

In spite of threats, the population has flatly refused to subscribe to the war loans, or to deliver up its surplus of food-stuffs. Almost immediately on mobilization, the three parties of the Opposition have been dissolved. All political life has been suspended. There is not a single prominent Czecho-Slovak leader in Austria who is free to speak. They are all either in prison, in exile, or under the iron discipline of the Austrian army.

Since the beginning of the war, thousands of civilians—Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Jugos-Slavs, Italians—have been condemned to death. The number has been stated in the Austrian Parliament as being more than 25,000. Many of the condemned were women.

Efforts are even made to persecute Czecho-Slovak patriots who have escaped to foreign lands and are there working for the cause. Their homes are raided, their families, relatives, and friends persecuted, their property confiscated.

The Czecho-Slovak newspapers have been either suppressed or have been referred to Slav questions have been confiscated. All portraits of the heroes of Czech history are

prohibited. Many national and folk songs have been found seditious. Names of streets and public places suggestive of other Slav countries have been changed. Practically all Czech societies, clubs, literary circles, athletic associations, etc., have been suppressed. The first of these to come under the ban, of course, were the Sokols.

The Czecho-Slovak National Council One of the Czecho-Slovak leaders who succeeded in escaping from Austria-Hungary was Thomas G. Masaryk, who slipped across the border in December, 1914. His object, however, was not to escape from persecution at home (shortly thereafter he was condemned to death). He had a two-fold mission: to gather the Czecho-Slovak resources, both in money and in men, scattered over the world and organize them into a united striking force, and also to act as Ambassador Extraordinary to the peoples of America, England, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Switzerland, pleading the cause of national independence for his countrymen.

Associations, committees, councils were formed, and these were brought in touch with like organizations in other cities, other countries. Gradually, there emerged itself out of the widespread movement, an authority, directing force; in 1916 the Czecho-Slovak National Council was formed. It was, in effect, the Provisional Government of a nation that thus far had its only existence in aspirations, volunteer associations, and three armies on foreign soil. It established offices in Washington, Paris, London, Rome, Moscow, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. The list of officers elected throws an interesting insight on the character of the people: President, Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, philosopher and scholar; Vice-President, Dr. Milan Rostislav Stefank, astronomer, member of the French Academy; General Secretary, Dr. Edward Benes, scholar and author.

Under the direction of this Council, there are three armies: one in France, another in Italy, and the third and largest in Russia and Siberia.

In 1916-17, there co-operated with the Rumanian army in its campaign in Dobruja, a Slav legion which had been recruited from prisoners upon the collapse of Rumania, the slave who survived the fighting, together with some thousands of new recruits from the Austrian side, and a few hundred volunteers from Russia, were transported to the Western front. These men were the basis of the Czecho-Slovak army. It was augmented by volunteers from the United States and France.

The "prisoners" who went over to the Serbians in 1914, fought side-by-side with them in that terrible retreat across the Albanian Mountains—out of 30,000 men, only 18,000 reached the sea. They are now fighting with the Italians. Their number is constantly being increased by brother "prisoners" crossing over from the Austrian lines. And this in spite of the terrorist policy of the Austrians. Instances of capture by the Austrians of 100 Czecho-Slovak soldiers in the Italian uniform, and the hanging of all 300!

Czecho-Slovaks In Russia
At the opening of the war in 1914, there had been formed in Russia volunteer detachments composed of Czecho-Slovaks living in Russia, subjects of Austria. The first large unit, numbering about a thousand men, called itself the "Hussite Sharpshooters' Brotherhood" and rendered valuable service to the Russians by reconnaissance work in the campaign in Galicia. This force got as far as Cracow in 1915.

Meanwhile, the Czecho-Slovak "prisoners" were coming across the lines, in squads, in companies, in regiments. Very grudgingly the government of the Tsar permitted some of these men to join their countrymen fighting for the cause of Russia. During the year 1915 the "Hussite Sharpshooters' Brotherhood" grew into the "First Czecho-Slovak Regiment of John Huss." Then a second regiment was organized, taking the name of the great Hussite general, John Ziska. Then a third, known as the "Regiment of George Podebrad," the last king of Bohemia of Czech blood.

But the great majority of the Czecho-Slovak "prisoners" were scattered over Siberia in internment camps, some were sent to munition factories, some to farms. It was in

vain that they sought to be allowed to join the fighting forces. Finally the Tsar gave his promise—the Czecho-Slovaks were to be allowed to go to the front; and then German influence at the Court—responsible for so much of the disaster that overtook Russia—caused the promise to be broken.

This was a bitter disappointment to the Czecho-Slovaks for it had been to Russia, the one great Slav State that they had looked for the strongest support in their aspirations for independence. Then came the Revolution, Kerensky, and apparently a free Russia! Here surely was hope for the Czecho-Slovaks. But the dreamers of internationalism had no tolerance for old national aspirations, even though they were those of an oppressed people, a people, moreover, who were racial kinsmen.

That smashing German blow through Galicia in the early summer of 1917, however, changed Kerensky's mind. He saw the great Russian army, his "free," self-governing army, melt away into nothingness. All that stemmed the onrush was the Czecho-Slovak brigade. From July 5 to July 15, fighting a tough battle, that brigade threw back attack after attack of an enemy many, many times stronger. During those ten awful days and nights, there was no relief for the brigade for it was covering the retreat of a fleeing army.

At this time there was in Kiev a Czech philosopher and scholar, Vice-President, Dr. Milan Rostislav Stefank, astronomer, member of the French Academy; General Secretary, Dr. Edward Benes, scholar and author.

No people has ever given stronger proof of their steadiness of character, their devotion to a cause, and their obedience to a leadership that has only the authority that comes from a mutual ideal, than has this army of Czecho-Slovaks in Russia. They have lived for months in the midst of violence, revolution, plundering, and yet they have remained a unit, loyal to their aspirations, obedient to the tenuous authority of

a Council many thousands of miles away.

Plan To Move Army To Western Front

The Czecho-Slovak National Council had adopted a policy of absolute neutrality in Russia's internal affairs. When Russia ceased to fight the old Teuton-Magyar enemy, the Council decided that it would bring to the Western front this fighting force numbering many thousands of men. For this purpose, Prof. Masaryk went to Russia. The negotiations took months. But finally the Bolshevik authorities agreed that they would allow the Czecho-Slovak troops free and unmolested passage from Southern Russia, to Vladivostok. Prof. Masaryk went to Japan and arranged for the transportation of this army across the Pacific to the United States, whence they were to journey to France. Having solved this big problem, Prof. Masaryk came to America.

A long and unexpected silence followed. Then came fragments, contradictory, disquieting news; the Czecho-Slovak soldiers, sometimes in Russia, sometimes in Siberia, had clashed with the Germans, with the Bolsheviks, with combinations of Germans and Bolsheviks. Then at last came the amazing truth from Vladivostok: part of the Czecho-Slovak army had fought its way six thousand miles across Siberia to the Pacific port; the remainder of the army was stretched out along sections of the trans-Siberian railroad, holding it against Bolsheviks and Germans.

The knottiest problem of the moment for the Allied Governments was: how to save Siberia, and through Siberia, Russia, from the impending domination of the Germans? Here, ready-made, was the efficient edge of such wedge as they might decide to drive into that vast bulk of country.

The Czecho-Slovak National Council was asked to drop its plan of moving its army to the Western front, to let its forces stay in Siberia. It would be inexact to say that all of the Czecho-Slovak soldiers have stayed, for some of them have moved—backward! Fighting Germans and Bolsheviks, they have forced their way back over the Ural Mountains, across Russia to Samara and the

Volga. How much farther they have gone, what else they have accomplished, the news at the time this is written does not say. Nor does this news say what has been the fate of the underarmed, out-numbered Czecho-Slovak detachment near Irkutsk that, when last heard from, was dangerously hard pressed.

Recognition By The Allied Powers

The Allies saw that the Czecho-Slovaks not only asked help, but were able to give it. And thus France, Italy, and then Great Britain recognized as a nation this people who have not sovereignty over a square inch of territory. In consideration of its efforts to right of the Czecho-Slovak National

regards the Czecho-Slovaks as an Allied nation and recognizes the unity of the three Czecho-Slovak armies as an Allied and belligerent Austria-Hungary and Germany.

"Great Britain also recognizes the right of the Czecho-Slovak National Council as the supreme organ of Czecho-Slovak national interests and as the present trustee of the future Czecho-Slovak Government to exercise supreme authority over this Allied and belligerent army."

This means that the end of the war will see the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, and the realization of the Czecho-Slovak's old, old dream of national independence.

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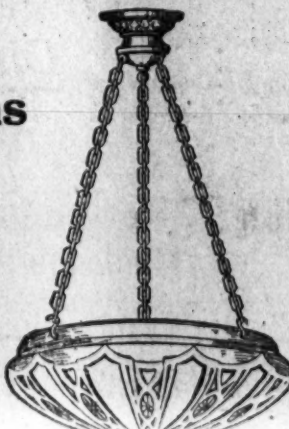
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cutting and stabbing at the same time. And besides the guns of all kinds, is the ammunition stored in vast quantities in arsenals and warehouses and in huge parks and ammunition dumps all the way from the coast up to the fighting front. The great stacks of shells are very orderly in arrangement, each stack representing

The suicide is the girl who committed robbery in Tokio some time ago, and was recently sentenced by the Tokio Chihoh Saibansho to imprisonment for five years, being removed to the Yokohama prison only a few days before she committed suicide. It appeared from her trial that an elder sister of the girl is the

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Annette Kellerman

Sixteen-Year-Old Had Thrillingly Describes Fight He Went Through

George Tager, seventeen years of age, is a veteran of the great war. Starting that he was sixteen years of age, though at that time but fifteen, Tager enlisted a year ago in the Engineers Corps of the United States Army and was assigned to Medical Corps work. With the engineers he was sent to St. Quentin in March of this year when the Germans began what was temporarily a forty-mile advance into French territory. Tager saw the capture of the hill that named the battle of St. Quentin and Peronne, when the British, with whom the American engineers were brigaded, were forced back. He was probably the youngest soldier in the fight. Later the true age of the boy was discovered and he was discharged from the army. Tager has had an unusual boyhood. He has been the prince of the United States Navy. His father, Walter Tager, captain in the United States Navy, was killed in an explosion on the battleship Oregon in 1906. Then, secretary of the Navy, George von L. Meyer issued an order that young Tager should live aboard any vessel in the American Navy or at any naval station as far as his minority. Up to the date of the explosion's occurrence in the navy, the boy made his home on various American ships. He tried to enlist in the navy, but was disqualified on account of poor eyesight, but succeeded in joining the engineers, only to be discharged when his true age was discovered.

The following vivid account of the battle of Peronne was written for The Examiner by the youthful veteran. The territory described in the article has just been recaptured by the British.

By George Tager

We—the American engineers—had reached our destination, which lay in front of the Hindenburg Line, between Verdun and St. Quentin. As the motor trucks, or lorries, in which we had been conveyed came to a halt in the crossroads near the bank of the Somme river, we received instructions, "Everybody out," and we jumped to the ground, dragging after us our rations and equipment. For we were to be here until March 25 and today was but the 21st.

The air was rent with the continual blasts of artillery. There had been an uninterrupted deafening roar for the three hours since 4 a.m. It sounded like a muffled, intensified drum corps accompanied by a symphony of exploding shells.

Shells flew over our heads with a screech like that made by a scratchy pencil against a slate, multiplied by a million, and high velocity steel shells were passing with the "whistling" of the deadly snake, which earned for them the name of "whistlers."

We were slightly nervous—excusable under the circumstances—and one who asked what made that frequent "Klappow!" behind us was answered that it was from the English batteries.

We were to build a bridge at this point. Our material lay at hand and we immediately began our work. Our object was to put up a steel structure and to dismantle the wooden bridge that then afforded a crossing of the river.

Tommies Were Retiring

Endless streams of Tommies came straggling across the old bridge and occasionally we hailed them for news. They would reply that "Jerry" (their name for the Germans) "ain't all comin' over; there's no stoppin' 'em!" And we received various advice to "hold it," but there was no retreat for us. We were going to get a crack at Fritz, alias Jerry.

An hour passed. The noise of the tumult came nearer. The flow of English soldiers had ceased save for the "walking cases" of wounded that limped to the rear. They would look our way, or hail us, for they liked to see the "Sammys," as they called us.

Our officers were hunting for news. A solitary "Faddy" had reached our bank. On seeing us he became excited. "Sammy, you'd better 'op it. The Clickety-Click and the-th Jish Divvy is makin' a stand and Jerry'll be through in no time."

A British officer of the staff (denied by the red band on his sleeve) came running up to us. He was wearing his cane wild.

"I say, you Americans! You'd better get away, don't ye know. Our men have already retired."

He outranked us, but that did not seem apparent to our lieutenant. A despatch rider came up with his motorcycle and saluted our lieutenant.

"Colonel says you'll have to get out immediately. We're goin' to blow up the crossroads in five minutes."

The lieutenant instantly gave his attention to us and made us load our supplies like madmen. He called the mess sergeant and gave him orders to march fifty of us to the rear, with instructions to wreck all valuables. He stayed with the remaining twenty to load the lorries. The sergeant started to talk, but our lieutenant cut him short. "Make it quick! The divisions in front of us are gone. We're the last to leave."

Our route lay along the Roisel road to Peronne. The road was strewn with dead and dying men and

horses and wrecked equipages. At various points we left details of men to blow up everything of importance, until few of us were left to keep on.

It was a rolling country and we were frequently confronted by abrupt hills. We did not have good formation, but moved rapidly. Someone started to sing. "Oh, boy, oh boy, where do we go from here!" Some of us laughed. Where were we to go now was a puzzle to be solved only by the God Mars. Our sergeant tried to speed us up, but we were growing languid. The enemy's long-rangers kept crashing out their messages with a "Crum-m-mp! crum-m-mp! crum-m-mp!" Some struck behind us with loud detonations and the sergeant would call for more speed.

Our fellows would sing out: "The one you don't hear is the one to look out for." Sometimes missiles fell to the side, throwing dirt through the air; some came tearing overhead, with the "yow-w-yow" of an angry bee, and making a broken path ahead of us. Then we would reproach the sergeant for having tried to hurry us forward into the landing place of such shells.

No Time For Wounded

Tager was the only other medical corps man besides myself in the detachment. We were not encumbered by guns, which made our load a little lighter than the rest carried. The sergeant would not permit us to stop and administer to the wounded along the way, but we issued dressing and iodine sprays to them and wished them luck as we marched.

We passed Montigny farm, near Roisel. The—th U. S. Railway Engineers, who had been in the battle of Cambrai, America's first fight, were marching freight cars with their stores. We yelled at them: "So you're the guys that dropped their picks and shovels, are you? Goin' to make fast time now with your jitney engines? Well, we'd like to have them ourselves." We exchanged salutes with them, but were soon on our way again. We reached a bridge. "Let's get this one away, too," someone remarked. Our sergeant, who was our feed king, bade us stop and make tea. We had not been given coffee since January 19.

There had been a rain fall the previous night and the Germans had advanced under the thick fog of the morning. As it was muddy we began making tea on the bridge over the "soup" (explosive charge). "Klappow!" That was a narrow escape. "Fritz wants this bridge," I said. "Let's let 'em have it."

"No, that's all right," I was assured. They never hit in the same place twice. As if to belie his words, a second crash sent the mud flying in the same spot.

"Where'd ye get that stuff, not twice in the same place—wow! Duck!" And another coal box rose from the same hole. We left our tea and boiled our soup (blew the charge), and continued on our interesting way.

We were almost home! We were through the Hindenburg. We were as happy as six-year-olds breaking up the nursery. Each was agreeing that he had done the most damage in destroying war materials. Our reprieve ran: "Didn't I blow up three twelve-inchers and two artillery wagons, a canteen and six bar-bucks?"

"That's nothin'. I did more than that myself! I got six crossroads to my credit, let alone two ammunition dumps and a ration base and nine freight cars."

One of our stragglers yelled: "Hey! Wait a minute! The doctor here wants us to 'soup' his hospital and supplies." We demolished the surgeon's materials.

It was noon when we reached our headquarters station. Our camp lay on the outskirts of Peronne, just where the village of Douing met its line. The rows of tents lay in a broad field now broken with countless shell craters. In the rear was a hill sloping toward the left of the camp, its base covered with what had been a forest filled with a mass of foliage, but through the billowing of Mars had become a maze of shattered tree trunks and limbs. The smoke of campfires filtered through the trees and occasional black and white puffs appeared in the sky at desultory intervals. The "Cruck! Cruck!" of bursting shrapnel and "Bang! Bang! Bang!" of the Archies (anti-aircraft guns) filled the air with a grotesque duet above the listening world.

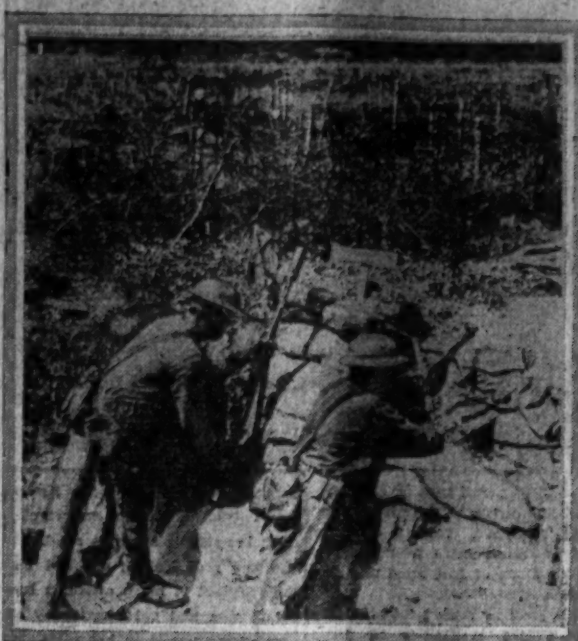
The roar of the barrage ceased for the while. The enemy was on the advance and traveling artillery batteries no more. Winding trenches surrounded our bivouac, a grim reminder of the holocaust at Douing and its wood, stepping stones of Hindenburg's strategic retreat of twenty-eight miles in 1916.

Skulls Of Old Battles

Broken and straggling rows of wire entanglements streamed in echelon, their history of horrors made evident by the wildly strewn equipment and with skulls dotting the muddy and chalky earth.

The battlefield was scarred with shell craters, making a sort of giant ant village, and numerous articles

American Outpost In France



AMERICAN OUTPOST IN FRANCE.
© CHAS. J. COOPER FOR THE CHINA PRESS

Yankee soldiers, members of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry, Thirty-second Division, on duty in an outpost on the Western front.

rusted ordnance and multitudes of unexploded shells in their impotency protested their present harmlessness.

The headquarters men greeted us as we disembarked. "Have you heard the news?" they asked.

We learned that the—th Yorks and the—th Irish divisions had been annihilated. Of fifteen thousand Irish but fifty-six were left, and the survivors were in their tents.

I ate my "bully beef" hash and went with the others, who were going to the edge of the wood, where the tanks were waiting for battle, putting on our "lin lizes" (trench helmets) before we went.

The camp that had been in the woods had been evacuated and the English field ambulance was busy taking wounded men out of the woods. Our fellows were straying from the camp.

"Want to see something?" they asked. "Come on up to the top of the hill."

The English artillery pieces were hanging away as we reached the position on the hill crest. Below us, in the deep valley, was a sight that may never be seen again. Companies of English were marching to the attack, their brass accoutrements glittering afar. Ahead were crouching men, in all positions, firing "at will." Came On Like Sheep

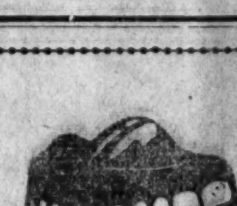
In the near distance were oncoming masses of khaki-clad figures, spread out in a huge mass, ranging across the field. There were faint waves. They came on with steady step; firing not a shot; crawling slowly, heads bent down, helmet tops front.

They covered the whole area. I was reminded of herds of moving sheep that I had seen in Wyoming. The rat-fat of many machine-guns and reports from rifle firing made it sound like a huge swarm of bees. The advancing lines writhed and twisted like a dying snake and finally melted, its folds falling this way and that, like flowing butter.

Allied aeroplanes were swooping low over the heads of these sheep-like men and tore great rents in their lines. The sky was filled with aircraft, like vultures, watching their chance to dart and attack.

The artillery officer at our right gave the range order: "Fire point blank into those blankety-blank blanks."

One of our fellows remonstrated.



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I told my buddy, "Say, if I could have a movie of that I could make a billion bucks."

It was almost night when our evacuating order came. The British were not going to hold the line. Our colonel had offered our help, which after the constructing detachments was a matter of but fifteen minutes' hike to Peronne. We passed many soldiers on the road filing past in both directions. The town was a mass of men. As we went down the road English soldiers passed us, carrying their rifles, and some, and evacuated canteens, admonishing us to take our fill for they wished to leave a deserted town behind. This city, which had been France's favorite fashionable resort, retained nothing but a few standing walls and debris of wrecked houses, mounting in places to fifty feet in height.

Massive signs showed their whiteness against the moonlight. It was an ironic situation, for their import was known to those who had visited the place. Those signs had been put on church ruins and pillaged statues, instructing in French and English, that the ruins which they surrounded were to be unmoored as they were being saved as historical witnesses of Hun warfare. I thought perhaps it would make a good object lesson for the returning Britons.

TO MOVE ONLY WITH CONSENT OF ALLIES

Now Negotiating As To Attitude Japan Will Assume In Siberia

By F. Fleischer, Jr., (Japan Advertiser)

Vladivostok, October 22.—"Japan will only move with the consent of all the Allies," said Mr. Matsudaira, Chief of the Political Department of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, in reply to a question as to whether Japan was about to take any steps towards reinforcing the Czechs on

the Volga front. "Negotiations are now going on with the Allies as to the attitude that Japan will assume."

The Japanese troops are distributed between here and Chita, mostly along the railway line, which they are guarding.

Talking of Russia's financial condition, Mr. Matsudaira said: "There were several projects for relief now under consideration by the Allies and the Government. As it was impossible to keep on materially assisting Russia indefinitely, it was necessary to find some solution to render her aid which would be fundamental."

Russia herself will have to take some measures towards helping the restoration of her finances, and will have to do away with taxes on exports and imports. Russia's financial salvage rests in the resumption of her exports.

There is now a lack of bills of

small denominations, which is not equitable for the circulation of bond coupons and private notes as money.

With a view to relieving this shortage and improving currency, the new Government is considering issuing new notes of small amounts, while gradually recalling those of large denomination, so as to prevent further depreciation of the rouble. There is also a rumor of an Allied loan.

Japan is in a position to supply all kinds of goods to Eastern Siberia, but cannot sell her wares in the Western provinces where Bolsheviks are in circulation, as the money is not negotiable outside of those districts.

"Russia," Mr. Matsudaira said, "is a country of wealth, but she will have to exploit her own resources, and the Allies can only supply the means towards her development."

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SCANDAL DUG UP IN ORPHAN FUND, JEAN IS GUILTY

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SEVEN MORE ARE ADOPTED
Mother Back In States Takes Two In Honor Of Her Own Boys Fight In France

Taken Week of Sept. 13.

E. S. L. — Convoys Autos	1
Co. D. — Kings	2
Mrs. W. L. Shaefer, Potsville, Pa.	3
Mrs. M. S. Calvert, Jersey Shore, Pa.	4
Co. D. — Inf.	5
Miscellaneous Fund	6
Previously adopted	483
Total	496

(Note: The Stars and Stripes, official organ of the American Army in France is urging the adoption of French war orphans by American soldiers.)

Paris, September 13.—Between the cup and the lip—etc.

Also by the same token, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. A French war orphan and keeping tabs on where the money goes or, at least where go the things that the money buys.

Company G. — Engineers. will be duly shocked at the disclosure of an investigation made into the domestic affairs of their war orphan mascot by the Red Cross committee charged with supervising the expenditure of funds collected for the A.E.F. war orphans through the Stars and Stripes. Company G's orphan has—but here is the scandal in full.

Little Lucienne Riedacker is a year old. In 1914 the Germans took possession of her home and birthplace and a few months later she, her brother Jean, a year older, and her mother were shipped, with a trainload of other refugees, westward into France beyond the ken of the invader.

Father Dies Fighting

In 1915 her father, fighting valiantly at the front, was killed. Lucienne's mother went to work and earned enough to support herself and children until last spring, her health impaired she could work no more.

This summer, fatherless, homeless the outlook for the future of the Headacher children and their mother could not but look dismal. And then suddenly, it changed. Lucienne was selected as one of the mascots of the A.E.F. Company G. — Engineers.

Company G. — Engineers adopted her and 40-odd francs a month began to come in regularly. By the third month Lucienne and her mother were going to school and their mother's mental relief over her children's welfare had anything to do with it or not, was almost completely recovered and had started to work again.

It was a week or so ago that a Red Cross representative visited the Headacher home. Yes, the money contributed by the godfathers was being expended all upon Lucienne, so much for a dress, so much for a hair ribbon, so much for a new pair of shoes. It all was spent upon Lucienne except what was to provide a joint lunch for the children at school. Jean shared that lunch, as a sort of an invited guest of his sister.

But the worst of the situation was that he wouldn't eat the lunch—couldn't be made to. He gave it away. He had been giving his lunch, which consisted of chocolate and bread and now and then a piece of meat, away every day and it couldn't be stopped. Then the mother explained.

Americans Pass Through

Americans had been moving through the little town in which they lived. Truckload after truckload had passed through the little village. Every day thereafter had been a procession and every day little Jean had taken his share of the lunch—and as much of his sister's as he could talk her out of—and given it to the Americans. Every noon he was on the job and, as the trucks passed, he ran out and, with an enthusiastic explanation which the recipients never understood, presented them with his lunch. And the doughboys—with never an orphan of their own, like as not—took the lunch, invariably, and ate it.

Many words have been expended upon Jean, explaining that he has no right to distribute the bread which Company G's hard earned money buys and act as mess sergeant for the whole army.

"The Americans must be hungry, for they always eat it," he says. And you can't combat an argument like that.

Seven more orphans were enrolled in the A.E.F. family this week, three of them becoming the proteges of persons in the States. Mrs. W. L. Shaefer of Potsville, Pa., who has two sons in the army in France, and a son-in-law in the navy, adopted two orphans in their honor, and Miss M. S. Calvert, of Jersey Shore, Pa., became a margarine to one.

The rest of the adoptions were from scattered A.E.F. units with the exception of one made from the Miscellaneous fund, made up of fractional contributions to which the following additions, during the last three weeks are acknowledged with thanks:

Pvt. R. J. Roth, 50 francs, George E. Voorhes, 125¢ = M. G. Rn., 2.60 francs; Pvt. Merton J. Lamb, 50 francs; Lieut. Willard F. Walker, 28.90; Barthold Parker, Y.M.C.A., 5 francs, and W. G. Turner, Mechanicsville, N. Y., 32.60 francs.

Lord Reading, England's Greatest Lawyer Has Had Varied Career

He Started Life By Running Away To Sea; But Tired Of Ships

By Jay Jerome Williams

Rufus Daniel Isaacs is the Earl of Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States, the British High Commissioner to the United States and also the possessor of most every other honor that England can bestow upon one of her foremost citizens.

From the uninitiated it might appear that a person of such consequence would necessarily have to adopt an air befitting his high station, but to the initiated this is not the case. The Earl of Reading is a person that young Rufus Isaacs must have been many years ago when he ran away from home and shipped before the mast on the old Blair Atholl, when she carried a cargo of coal from Cardiff to Rio de Janeiro.

War is said to be a time to try men's souls, to separate the wheat from the chaff and the gold from the alloy. And so it happens that we know that Lord Reading must be "true blue" for he started climbing long before the war and climbed off the faster, it seems, in the stirring times the world has seen in the past four years.

Most Democratic Man

Washington knows Lord Reading as the most democratic of men—as a "fellow fellow well met." He holds the most important post outside the British empire; he has established personal contact with President Wilson, and he does things that one would never suspect a diplomat of doing, but having done them he "gets away with them," as he says.

Not a few days ago Lord Reading—the diplomat, mind you—climbed into a muddy dugout on the Western front, and while the big guns rumbled he told a number of American soldiers that the people of the United States "were behind them and that some day in the near future Germany would feel the tremendous power of her latest enemy. The reports from abroad said it was the first time an ambassador ever addressed troops at the front, but then it must be remembered that Rufus Isaacs was the ambassador.

When a man takes a part in history—and a leading part—people like to know about him. The Earl of Reading is a Jew. Somehow it seems necessary to say this, although we don't characterize Woodrow Wilson as a Presbyterian, nor William Howard Taft as a Unitarian. He was born in 1863, the second son of a London merchant and ship broker, and until he was past thirty years old it looked as though his chief bent in this world was to become a failure in everything he set out to do.

One Sea Trip Enough

He didn't like school, although his parents, intending that he



LORD READING

should succeed his father in business, did their best to give him an exceptional education. He was sent to Brussels to study French, to Germany to study German and was brought back to England to "finish" at Cambridge. This, however, was when young Isaacs balked. He had had enough of school, he reckoned, and he sought the Blair Atholl. The long trip to Rio convinced him that he had made a mistake in choosing a seafaring life, and he tried to desert, but some horny-handed seaman nabbed him and the next time she touched land was in Calcutta. Suffice to say, it was not until the Blair Atholl returned to England that young Isaacs finally got away.

Once home again, and probably a trifle subdued by his experiences on a coal cargo carrier, Rufus went willingly to Madgeburg, Germany, where he was his father's agent for three years. Upon his return to London he became a stock broker, and once more failure claimed him as his own.

Five years of steady losses showed him that the brokerage business required an aptitude that he did not possess. It is true that to his fellow members on the exchange he was known as a very clever boxer, and a person who would say "carried a stuff wallop in either mitt," yet those same fellow members never obtained any conversational material regarding the "securities" that Rufus Isaacs must have thought about, but never made.

It was at this point in life, when the future looked gloomiest, that he met an American girl who had lately come to London with her father, a merchant. She was Alice Faith Cohen and their acquaintance quickly grew into love. They became engaged and forthwith Miss Cohen advised her future husband to study law, but at first he thought it folly to attempt, at his age, to master a new profession. She persisted and she won. The future Earl of Reading studied at night

After Failure As London Broker, He Started Late In Wonderful Career

and with him studied Miss Cohen. It is unnecessary to say that the Countess of Reading is the young woman who "read law" under a sitting law-light back in 1886, and who became Mrs. Isaacs in 1887—the same year her husband was admitted to practice.

Large Practice In Britain

From that date until the present Lord Reading's career reads like a romance of American political life. In ten years he was a King's Counsel and held the largest practice in all of England. He became the greatest trial lawyer in the island empire—a shrewd, calculating bargainer, who set the style in all things legal. Before he attained fame, the trial lawyer's chief asset in obtaining a handsome retainer lay in a basso profundo, an "eagle eye" and an ability to squelch a witness with a single look. Rufus Isaacs changed all this; he was ever polite, ever considerate and he always won his cases, or made his clients feel extremely satisfied even when the outcome.

Indeed there is a story told that in his first big case, a libel suit, he talked the jury into such an easy going, friendly good humor, that they assessed his client only \$1,000, whereas the latter fully expected to be adjudged guilty to the tune of twenty times that sum.

17-Hour Work Day

Lord Reading is a fast and hard worker. In his early days as a lawyer he would arise at five and keep going at top speed until seven in the evening. Even then his day was not complete, for it is said that many nights he took his books and briefs to bed with him. One time

he managed, by working seventeen hours a day for a stretch of a week or more, to win two different cases at the same time.

At the age of 41 he entered Parliament as a Liberal; at 50 he was Solicitor General and six months later he was Attorney General. In 1910 he was knighted and made Privy Councillor and Knight Commander of the Victoria Order, and in 1912 all precedents of the British Constitution were broken in order to make him a member of the cabinet. Then he became Lord Chief Justice and this year saw him in this country as the British Ambassador.

There is only one more thing to say about this remarkable man, and accounts very regarding it. Some say that he is a first rate bridge player and others deny it. In fact, there is a story that while in England he is the regular "fourth" at the Royal bridge, because—now this is only hearsay—he is the only man who plays as poorly as the King.

OZAKI DISCUSSES CAUSE AND PREVENTION OF WAR

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Kenseikai leader, who was formerly Minister of Justice, in the course of an interview published by the Asahi, speaks as follows regarding the peace question:

"Broadly speaking, the fourteen basic terms of peace mentioned by President Wilson and what has been insisted upon by Mr. Lloyd George, British Premier, in his speeches resolve themselves under two heads, namely: the establishment of a system under which all the countries should pursue a policy of justice and humanity toward each other, aiming at the maintenance of peace; secondly, the creation of a guarantee so that the peace of the world may not be disturbed by any warlike country or countries. As the present war has exacted an enormous sacrifice in lives as well as in treasure and material it is

quite possible that war will become a sheer impossibility for many years to come. Even though some country may harbor warlike designs their consummation would become impossible in the event of what is now being proposed becoming an accomplished fact.

"Considering likely causes of great wars in future it will be necessary to enumerate race prejudice and the question of population. From the Japanese standpoint some questions pending between Japan and the United States come under this category as some Americans hold suspicion of Japan, while some Japanese do not understand the real intentions of America. In China and in Siberia causes are not wanting which may bring the two countries into collision in the future and it will be necessary for Japanese and American publicists to discuss the question frankly and without reserve so that it may be solved in a satisfactory manner. It is of no use to conceal the real intention under the cloak of astute diplomatic language, while both countries are keeping themselves in a state of increased preparedness and heightening the suspicion of each other. It is therefore necessary for Japan to refrain from actions which are likely to give cause of suspicion to America and at the same time America should be advised not to do anything calculated to threaten Japan.

"Another thing to which the attention of the Japanese is to be directed is a change of ideas toward the State. Hitherto it has been generally accepted that the sacrifice of lives and treasure for the sake of the country is a patriotic, honorable act regardless of the rights and wrongs of the cause for which the sacrifice is made. This is an erroneous notion built on the ideas of feudal times. Such old-fashioned ideas that a country may break treaties and trample on justice and humanity for the advancement of its own interests must be discarded, as otherwise the State will become an instrument of wrong-doing and of bringing about distress and miseries to humanity. This reconstruction of national conception among the people of the civilized countries of the world will go a long way toward minimizing the chance of war among them."

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Singapore: T.T. 46

Banks Buying Rates
London: Demand 5/2
London: 4 m/s. Cds. 5/21
London: 4 m/s. Dcoy. 5/21
London: 6 m/s. Cds. 5/4
London: 6 m/s. Dcoy. 5/41
Paris: 4 m/s. 697
New York: o/d Dcoy 1221
New York: 4 m/s. 1251

Honbles Exchange
Today's Bank Nominal Buying Rate
For Roubles
Roubles 1,200: Tls. 100
Roubles 100: Mex. \$10.75

Customs House Exchange Rates For November
Hk. Tls. 3.49 @ 5/11
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 674 Frances 7.51
" 0.73 @ 1221 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 442 Yen 2.43
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.30
" 1 @ Roubles

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Every Bedroom with private
Bath and Toilet.
First Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
supervision.
Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage
of the present high rate
of exchange to provide for
the future education of their
children.

Write to us for particulars
of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprietress.
Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98
The undersigned, as agents for
the above company, are prepared
to grant policies against Fire on
Foreign and Native risk at Current
Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and
ChinaIncorporated by Royal Charter
1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-
holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
25 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-
man.

Sir Duncan Carmichael,
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.,
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.,
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.,
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.,
The Bank of England,
The London City & Midland Bank
Limited.

The London County and Westminster
Bankers:

Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar, Holo, Puket,
Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
Bombay, Klang, Seremban,
Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore,
Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai,
Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya,
Colonbo, Malacca, Tientsin,
Delhi, Manila, (P. M. S.),
Fochow, Medan, Tavy, (Lower
Burma),
Haiphong, New York, Burma,
Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above
Agencies and Branches and also on
the principal Commercial Cities
throughout the world. Bills of Ex-
change bought, Travelling Letters of
Credit issued and every description
of Banking and Exchange business
undertaken.Interest allowed on Current De-
posit Accounts, according to arrange-
ment.Fixed Deposits are received for
twelve months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on applica-
tion.A. I. D. STEWART,
Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY

FRENCH WAR LOAN

received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange

facilities granted on

application

Banque Industrielle
de ChineCapital Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs.
15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
CHINESE REPUBLICStatutes approved by the Govern-
ment of the Chinese Republic on
January 11, 1913.President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shang-
hai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hal-
phong and YunnanfuBANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour
Favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.
In London: London County West-
minster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
In New York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana
Credito Italiano.Tails, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts in Gold or Local Currency and
fixed deposits on application.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Savings accounts in Gold and Local
Currency.G. LION,
Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. 11,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
\$34,500,000Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors \$15,000,000Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins Esq., Deputy
Chairman.A. H. Compton Esq.,
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell,
C. S. Gubbay Esq.,
Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
E. V. D. Parr Esq.,
J. A. Plummer Esq.,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong—N. J. STALL.Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Ipoh, Penang,
Bangkok, Johore, Rangoon,
Batavia, Kobe, Saigon,
Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, S. Francisco,
Calcutta, London, Shanghai,
Canton, Lyons, Singapore,
Colonbo, Malacca, Sourabaya,
Fochow, Manila, Tientsin,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin,
Harbin, New York, Yokohama,
Holo, Peking
London County and Westminster
Bank, Ltd.Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved
securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.Drafts granted on London and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan
and America.A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,900,000
Kpg. Tls.Capital Contributed by the
Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000Head office: PARMONAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.BANKERS:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie
& Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser
le Developpement de Commerce et
de l'Industrie en France. Banque
de Paris et des Pays-Bas.Lyons: Societe Generale pour
favoriser le Developpement du
Commerce et de l'Industrie en
France.Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Harbin, Peking,
Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai,
Ciefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin,
Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok,
Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama,
Hankow
31 Branches and Agencies in
Russia, Siberia and MongoliaSHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
count and fixed Deposits in Tails,
Dollars and Roubles, Terms on
application.Local Bills discounted. Special
facilities for Russian Exchange.Foreign Exchange on the principal
cities of the world bought and sold.Safe Deposit Boxes.
L. JEZERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.The Shanghai Commercial and
Savings Bank, Ltd.9, Ningpo Road,
Capital \$541,000.00
Reserve Fund \$1,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China and domes-
tic exchange a specialty.Credits granted on approved
securities. Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits both in
tails and dollars according to ar-
rangement.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.Interest allowed on Savings Ac-
counts at 4% per annum.
Pocket Savings Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential
Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital \$13,270,800.00
Reserve Fund \$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,932.60

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai,
Kaifeng, Hankow,
Changchun, Wuhu, Iohang,
Antung, Anking, Changsha,
Daiy, Hangchow, Nanchang,
Moukden, Ningpo, Kiukiang,
Newchwang, Nanjing, Fochow,
Harbin, Chinkiang, Amoy,
Kirtin, Hanchow, Canton,
Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong,
Chefoo, Wushih, Swatow,
Tientsin, Yangchow, Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.Loans granted on approved
securities. Local Bills Discounted.
Interest allowed on Tael Current Ac-
count and Dollar Current Account at
2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:For 3 months at the rate of 4 per
cent. per annum.For 6 months at the rate of 5 per
cent. per annum.For 12 months at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum.SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov. 1918.

Banque Belge Pour
L'EtrangerFiliale de la Societe Generale de
Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.Branches at: Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and
Rotterdam.President:
JEAN JADOTGouverneur Societe Generale de
Belgique.BANKERS:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne
Societe Anonyme.Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
National d'Escompte d'Paris.New York: National City Bank of
New York.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts Tails and fixed deposits ac-
cording to arrangements.Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.Yokohama Specie
Bank, Limited(Established 1880.)
Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 24,300,000London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster
and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union
Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.Branches and Agencies:
Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco,
Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle,
Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai,
Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki,
Daiy, Mukden, Singapore,
Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya,
Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney,
Hongkong, New York, Tientsin,
Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo,
Kobe, Yokohama, Peking, Tientsin,
Kaiyuen, Rangoon, Tientsin
SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits in Tails
and Dollars, according to arrange-
ment.Drafts granted on principal places
in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China
and the chief commercial places in
Europe, India and America.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton,
Limited.Incorporated 1912.
Capital (fully paid) H\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund H\$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000.00Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo RoadInterest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits according
to arrangement.Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.International Banking
CorporationHead Office:
National City Bank Building
65 Wall Street, New York.Capital and Surplus U.S. \$6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,713,000
H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.London Office:
25 Bishopsgate, E. C.San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin,
Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soera-
baya.West Indian and Central American
Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Dom-
ingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.In addition to our own Branches, by
reason of our close affiliation with
The National City Bank of New York
we are able to offer the facilities
of its branches at Bahai, Buenos
Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana,
Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio
de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago
de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Val-
paraiso.Commercial and Travellers' Letters
of Credit, Bills of Exchange and
Cable Transfers bought and sold.
Current accounts opened and Fixed
Deposits taken on rates that may be
ascertained on application to the Bank.H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking CorporationSavings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.Deposits of not less than \$1, or
over \$100, will be received at one
time.Not more than \$1,000 will be re-
ceived in one year from any single
depositor whose credit balance shall
not at any time exceed the sum of
\$5,000.Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent per annum will be allowed on
the monthly minimum balance.
Deposits may be withdrawn on de-
mand. Accounts will be kept either
in Mexican Dollars or Tails, at the
option of the depositor.Depositors will be presented with
Pass Books in which all transactions
will be entered. Pass Books must
be presented when paying in or
withdrawing money.Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.Commercial Bank of
ChinaHead office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls. 3,500,000Advances made on approved
securities. Bills discounted.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent per annum on
daily balance. On Fixed deposits:For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.On deposits in Dollars according
to arrangement.H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Fochow RoadCapital (Paid-up) ... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Yen 12,500,000Head office: Tokio, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu MituiBranches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yoko-
hama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka,
Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nago-
ya, Kugakawa (Tokio), Otaru.BANKERS:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.
The London City and
Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank
of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.Every description of Banking and
Foreign Exchange Business Trans-
acted.The National
Commercial Bank, Ltd.(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih
Chartered Bank Ltd.)
Established 1907.Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 268,000.00Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin,
Mukden and Harbin.Correspondents at the principal
cities throughout China.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits both in
tails and dollars according to arrange-
ment.Interest allowed on Savings Ac-
count at 4% per annum.Credits granted on approved
securities.Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For RentShen Chu Hou, Manager,
Shu Chin Mib, Sub-Manager,
O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.Paid-up Capital—
Gulden 10,000,000 (about 16,332,332)
Reserve Fund—
Gulden 11,595,461 (about 18,664,388)Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.Branches:
Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandong Palembang Tobing-Tingli
Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal
Djember Penang Telok-Betong
Djakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap
Hongkong Rangoon Weltevreden
Kota-Radia Semarang
Langsa Singapore
Makassar Soerabaya
MedanLondon Bankers: Union Bank
of England, Ltd.
Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Australia
and North America.The Bank buys, sells and receives
for collection bills of exchange,
issues letters of credit on its
branches and correspondents and
transacts banking business of every
description.Current accounts kept in tails
and dollars.SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on
current tael accounts and fixed de-
posits, according to arrangement.
B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.The Mercantile Bank
of India, Ltd.Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 682,500
Reserve Fund 659,000HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch
Street, LONDON, E. C.London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.Branches & Agencies:
Bombay, Howrah, Madras,
Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang,
Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis,
Delhi, Kota Bharu (Mauritius),
Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon,
Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,
Singapore

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking
and Exchange business transac-
ted. Interest allowed on Tael
Current Accounts at 3% per annum
and on Fixed Deposits at rates
which may be ascertained on ap-
plication.C. T. BEATH
Manager.

26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential
Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and
October 31st, 1915.Paid-Up
Capital: Kuiping Tails 10,000,000HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at prin-
cipal commercial places in China

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

THE FAMOUS
MOSCOW TRIOLyceum
TheatreTWO GRAND
CONCERTS

Monday, Nov. 4th

and

Saturday, Nov. 9th

Each Evening
at 9.15 p.m.Booking at Moutrie's
Direction: A. STROK


LOMBIO
CURES
PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema,
and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate
relief from the unbearable
itching, irritation and pain
which accompany piles, and
cures them in a few days.
To be obtained from local
agents.

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Fochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
16, New St. Bishopsgate,
London, E.C. 4.

SHIRTINGS

A good selection of patterns
of Men's Shirts is always
on hand at

"V" Modes
20 Nanking Road, 3rd Floor.

NOTICE

Importers and Exporters wishing
buying or selling connections in
Japan or other parts of the Orient
should communicate with or see me
at the Astor House, Room No. 215.

J. A. HYNDMAN.
19964

Professor Zalsman

will resume his singing lessons
about the 15th of November.

Applications to be sent in at
early date to

F. J. BLOM, c. e.,
c/o Messrs. T. E. M. A.,
6 Av. Edward VII.

19966

Railway Hotel, Soochow

We hereby notify the public that
the Railway Hotel, Soochow, will
open for business on the 1st Nov.,
1918.

The proprietors assure everyone
that no effort will be spared to
ensure the comfort and satisfaction
of visitors.

19965

HONMA HOSPITAL,

850, 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(Former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokyo and
Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(Former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases.

NOTICE

I have this day resigned the position
of manager to the CHINA
TRADING COMPANY, and
have no further interest therein.

A. BLANKENSEE,
Shanghai, 1st November, 1918.

NOTICE

We have this day appointed Messrs.
JOHN RICHARDS & COM-
PANY, 79A, Szechuen Road, our
Agents and General Managers,
and have removed our offices to
their building, where all enquiries
should be addressed and accounts
paid.

THE CHINA TRADING CO.
Shanghai, 1st November, 1918.

19995

Shanghai Garage Company

Mr. J. E. Starr, having severed
his connection with the above Com-
pany, is no longer authorised to
conduct any business, or to sign any
documents on behalf of the Com-
pany.

Mr. Frank W. Jones is appointed
Manager of both the Eastern and
Star Garages operated by the
above Company.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.
Shanghai, November 1, 1918.

19992

STOLEN

A Bank Order of the Fong
Cheong Bank (豐昌莊), No.
3902, for Shanghai Taels 224.00,
due on 8th day of 10th moon, was
stolen. The public are hereby
warned against accepting the said
order, as it has been declared null
and void.

This notice also appears in the Sin
Wan Pao and Shun Pao.

NING SIEN TSIN,

Yee Sheng Oil Store.
怡盛油行在運青

19991

NOTICE

By special official Authority, I,
the Undersigned, have this day
been appointed to take over the
management of the business known
as C. BIANCHI, Confectioner, of
97, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

The public is also hereby notified
that the Pastry and Confectionery
Department will continue to be in
direct charge of MR. A. GROSSI,
expert Pastry-Cook and Confection-
er to the late C. Bianchi for
the last 10 years.

A. P. FERRARI

Shanghai, 31st October, 1918.

19964

4% New French War Loan

Rente Perpetuelle
Issue Price 70.80

Subscription opened up to 22nd
November

Interest payable quarterly

Best exchange and facilities offered
by

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hong-
kong.

19910



V. K. SHEN & SON
Importers of
Sole Agents for
Sole Importers of
Sole Importers of
Sole Importers of

PLEASE

We rely on the
EXCELLENCE of
our food, and noth-
ing else, to attract
our friends.

EDDIE

Phone: North 846

The Shanghai Electric Construction
Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of
Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an
interim dividend at the rate of five
per cent. (ten shillings per share), less
income tax at 5s. 9d. in the £, for the
half year ended 30th June, 1918, has
been duly declared upon the share
capital of the Company, and will be
payable against presentation of
Coupon No. 3 (accompanied by the
declaration required by H.B.M. Gov-
ernment, forms for which are obtain-
able at the Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation) on and after
the first day of November, 1918, in
sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4
Crosby Square, London, E.C. 4, or may
be negotiated in local currency at the
demand buying rate on London for
coupons on date of lodgement at The
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai. Coupons must be
left with the Bankers two clear days
for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

19995

COAL

per-ton

Hongay Anthracite \$32

Honnan Anthracite No. 1 ... 30

Honnan Anthracite No. 2 ... 28

House Coal No. 1 27

House Coal No. 2 25

House Coal No. 3 23

Kitchen Coal No. 1 24

Kitchen Coal No. 2 22

Weight, Quality and Prompt
Delivery Guaranteed.

Order books on application.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
128A Szechuen Road,
Phone, Central 3255.

19927

NOTICE

Madame Praney
LATEST styles in ladies' dress-
making costumes, children's dresses
and evening gowns, a speciality.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
Prices moderate.
No. 4 North Soochow Road.
(Next door to The King's Daughters'
Society's Rooms.)

19956

The Ning Wah Paste Mfg.
Company, Limited

Problem of high cost of
living solved.

Our Macaroni, Paste Star,
Vermicelli in coil and all
soup stuffs, etc., are made
from the choicest ingredi-
ents with the latest foreign-
made machinery under the
most hygienic conditions.

People living in China
should consume the products of
local industries, especially food
stuffs.

We guarantee our goods are
cheaper and fresher than im-
ported goods.

Our goods have been examined
and certified by the Hongkong
Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

CHEAP SALE

Five thousand kinds of Books. New
Books, Second-hand Books, Maga-
zines, Newspapers, Novels, Fash-
ions, Fiction, and Different Topics.

ONE MONTH ONLY
Beginning on October 8th
Change Every Day
No. 111 Szechuen Road.

19957

Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand Massage

Graduated at the Massage School
of Tokyo, Japan.

No. 1469, Wosung Road,
End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

British Official
War Films

A Repeat Exhibition of the British
War Films:

Triumph of the Vindictive
American Troops
America Arrives
Care of the Wounded
Topical Budgets, showing fight-
ing on the Western front, etc.

will be made in the
VICTORIA THEATRE
On Tuesday, 5th November.

Booking at Moutrie's from Wednes-
day, 30th October.

Usual Victoria Prices.

19919

CHANGE OF NAME

With the sanction of the Board
of Trade the name of the well-
known firm of Holzapfel, Ltd., of
London, and Newcastle-on-Tyne,
manufacturers of ships bottom
compositions, has been changed to

**The International Paint and
Composition Co., Ltd.**
J. DEWAR,
Agent.

19869

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving ma-
chine which adds, subtracts,
multiplies and divides. Sold for
the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.

APPLY TO THE
**Continental Import & Export
Company**
8 MUSEUM ROAD.

19867

CARPETS

Come and see us before
buying elsewhere. Our
prices are the lowest;
our goods are the best.

TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair

Made to order from
customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

127 Peking Road

Chen Chan Tai & Co.

All kinds of new skins and furs
have now arrived from their
noted places of produce: sable,
ermine, otter, beaver, mink,
musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf,
raccoon, cat (black all over),
and naturally black, white, red,
and yellow fox skins, etc., all
of superior quality and good for
gentlemen's and ladies' garments,
collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and
white goatskin rugs in large sizes.
Our furs are superior and moderate
in price.

No. 133, Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933.

19722

Carpet Factory

Yee Chong-hung

Established 20 Years
363 Nanking Road

Tientsin Carpets of all
descriptions: assortment
of designs: moderate
prices, inspection invited.

19922

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,
Time 9-12: 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17267

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Han-
kow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I. C. s.s. Suifu left Hankow
for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.N.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left
Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I. C. s.s. Kingsing left Tien-
tsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and
Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow
for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Nankin left Hankow
for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left
Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Tien-
tsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and
Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Han-
kow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave
Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I. C. s.s. Kutwo will leave
Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave
Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and
Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave
Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I. C. s.s. Tuckow will leave
Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will
leave Hankow for Shanghai to-
morrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Han-
kow: Miss E. Schroeder, Mrs. Mc-
Intyre and Mrs. Davis.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tien-
tsin: Mrs. Jacques, Misses Cairns and
D. Somme, Messrs. J. G. Manley and
Latour, Mstr. Constantine, Capt. and
Mrs. Carnaghan and 2 children, Mrs.
A. C. Brown and child.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ning-
po: Misses Bickel and Hille.

Per I. C. s.s. Lenho from Hankow:
Mr. and Mrs. Vandenberg, Mr. A. I.
Layman and Mrs. Harris and 2
infants.

Per I. C. s.s. Koonshing from
Swatow: Mr. G. T. Anderson, Mr. and
Mrs. T. Pizzini and child, Miss A.
Malgouen and Mrs. C. P. Dawson.

Launch Services

Tuesday, November 5, 1918

The tender conveying passengers
on board the S.M.I. s.s. Sakaki Maru
will leave the Customs Jetty at 11
a.m.

Friday, November 8, 1918

The tender conveying passengers
on board the S.M.I. s.s. Kobe Maru
will leave the Customs Jetty at noon.

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME

For November 3rd and 4th.

New Gaumont Graphic

"The Millionaire Plunger"

Two Parts

"The Master Swindlers"

Two Parts

"The Master Painter"

Comedy

"Saved by Their Chees-ill"

Comedy

"The Game That Failed"

Comedy

Matinee on Sunday Showing

"The Plow Girl"

Five Parts

Five Parts

Five Parts

Five Parts

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Passengers Departed

Per R.V.P. s.s. Simbirsk for Vlad-
ivostok: Messrs. Sikorsky, Crandall,
Cochrane, Haer, Schuster, Borthwick,
Bogley, Barlett, Maddison, Piroff,
Jilin, Li Pao-ying, Mon Tsung-tsun,
Shen Ming-ching, Eves, Lewis,
Cockrem, Dolgaleff, Nemssade, Piro-
vsky, Pugin, Vinogradoff, Cran-
kovsky, Filkov, Axenoff, Holnatsky,
Folnarsky, Nepomniashchy, Rodk-
sky and Shidlovsky. Mr. and Mrs.
Obakovich, Mr. and Mrs. Copper, Mr.
and Mrs. Griffith, Messrs. Krasin,
Innes, Jegery, Shok, Cavchenko,
Dolgaleff, Pirovinsky, Kasanoff,
Novak, Stolaroff, Remin, Holnatsky,
Rusloff, Kamoloff and Moscaluk, for
Nagasaki: Messrs. Zilenko, Arslan and
Beal.

Amusements

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for
Sunday, 3rd November

"Adventure in Lady's Apartment"

A Farical Play by
Mrs. Zakandian's Troupe of Artists

Also Showing
"TRAGEDY OF 3 M'S"

A highly-interesting feature, in 3
Parts, portraying the most wonder-
ful scenes of an armless man, who
uses his toes in place of his fingers
in every kind of work.

Matinee this Afternoon

Mrs. Zakandian's Troupe of Artists

and
12th, 14th, 15th and 16th Episodes of

"THE BROKEN COIN"

PROGRAMME

For Monday, 4th November

Mrs. Zakandian's Troupe of Artists

In the Farical Play:

"THE LIVING IDOLS"

and
Also Showing

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 6	—	Vancouver	Stanley Dollar	Br. R.D. Co.	Br. R.D. Co.
Nov. 8	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Andes Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 9	—	San Francisco	Hakoda Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 10	—	San Francisco	Reador Maru	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 15	—	San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	Chin Maru	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 28	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.	Jap. T.K.K.
Nov. 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Columbia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 11	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Dec. 12	—	Tacoma, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Br. R.D. Co.	Br. R.D. Co.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 5	—	Kobe	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 6	—	Nankai, Kobe & Yama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 8	—	Miki, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 12	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 13	—	Nankai, Kobe & Yama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 15	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 18	—	Nankai, Kobe & Osaka	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 19	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 19	—	Nankai, Kobe & Yama	Yamashiro Maru	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov. 5	—	London, etc.	Shikoku Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 6	—	London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 3	10.00	Swatow	Kaifong	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 3	—	Fuchow, K'lung & T'iao	Daichi Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	11.00	Swatow	Hobow	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Fooking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	Fuchow	Hsinchi	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	4.30	Ningpo	Keelung Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	Fuchow, K'lung & T'iao	Keelung Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7	—	Hongkong & Canton	Singao	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7	—	Hongkong & Canton	Singao	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 7	—	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'lon	Sunling	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 3	—	Tientsin & Dairen	Daloch Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
Nov. 3	4.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 3	3.00	Antung	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	noon	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 7	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & T'ien	Shuntien	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 8	1.00	Tientsin & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 9	10.00	W'wei, Chefoo & A'tung	Fenstien	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 15	5.00	Vladivostok	Simbrik	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 3	—	Hankow, etc.	Luanyi	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 3	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 4	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshai	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hsin	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suwo	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafao Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 5	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

A.M. N.Y.L.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 2	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chl. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 2	—	Hankow	Meian	Am. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Hankow	Luenho	Br. J.M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Swatow	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Nov. 2	—	Swatow	Hobow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2	—	Swatow	Singao	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2	—	Swatow	Koonsing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Nov. 2	—	Chefoo	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 2	—	Tientsin	Yekishin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Fuchow	Kenkon Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Fuchow	Ungshun	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Japan	Jinji Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Japan	Heikoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 2	—	Japan	Tosan Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenchi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday morning, November 3, for Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The C's Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, November 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshai, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steamer Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenchi, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, November 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshai, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Sunday night, for Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steamer Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo, tons 2,671, Captain Gray, will leave on Tuesday, November 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 5, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafao Maru, Captain S. Hoshawa, will be despatched from

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hothow, Captain P. M. Dillon, will leave on Monday, November 4, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Singao, Captain W. McDonald, will leave on Tuesday, November 5, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Telephone No. 77.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Tuesday, Nov. 5, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. Central 4234 and 4235.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunling, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, November 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Mexico Maru, Captain K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Thursday, Dec. 5, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tachang Maru, Captain Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, November 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, November 5, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 7, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November 9, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund, Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtze Wharf on Sunday, November 10, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING AT VANCOUVER B.C. via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Andes Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched on Wednesday, November 6, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VANCOUVER B.C. via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Alti Maru, Captain S. Yamane, will be despatched on Thursday, November 21, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For freight please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VANCOUVER B.C. via KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The O.S.K. Str. Keelung Maru, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched on Sunday, December 1, through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty on the same day. For freight or passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Telephone Nos. Central 4234 and 4235.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Wuchang, Luenchi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. There steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via TIEN-TSIN).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailing every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON.—S.S. Sulyang, Sunling, Singao, Yungchow, Slagan and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with service to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailing every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For Ningpo.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailing, Passage Rates etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone Central 77, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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BY THE NEW, 14,000 Ton Oil Burning Steamers

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong and Manila
S.S. Ecuador Nov. 9	S.S. Colombia Nov. 16
S.S. Colombia Dec. 7	S.S. Venezuela Dec. 14

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

East India Service

By the Modern, Oil Burning Steamers

"COLUSA" 16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons

AMERICAN REGISTRY

SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. Santa Cruz Nov. 27	S.S. Colusa Nov. 25
S.S. Colusa Jan. 28	S.S. Santa Cruz Jan. 12

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information of freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

FOR AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. ANDER MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. K. Saito, Nov. 4 Nov. 6

ALTAI MARU (15,000 tons) Capt. S. Yamane, Nov. 20 Nov. 21

AFRICA MARU (18,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto, Nov. 30 Dec. 1

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiyama, Dec. 4 Dec. 5

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin, and Dairen). KOKOKU MARU (5,200 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Nov. 8 Nov. 10

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).

DAICHI MARU (2,400 tons) Capt. J. Miyahara, Nov. 3 Nov. 4

KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Fukami, Nov. 2 Nov. 5

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to Europe, South America, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
O.S.K. Yangtze Wharf, Wayside.
Tel. Nos. East 298 and 299. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

KOREA MARU	For San Francisco	November 8
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FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounges, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances, Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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(15,000 TONS) (10,200 TONS)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

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VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	NOV. 24th
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN. 12th

*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

Business and Official Notices

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting, 1918.
11th, 12th and 13th November.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION have been sent to Members and their wives.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m. on Saturday, 9th November, at a cost of \$10 each.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day, to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$5 each for Gentlemen.
\$3 each for Ladies.

Single Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen.
\$2 each for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket Holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$2 each.
Tea Tickets 50 cents each.
The Tiffin Interval will be after the Third Race each day.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 11.30 a.m. EACH DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
20003

Speak a Foreign Language!

The war has created unlimited opportunities for those who know Spanish, French, Italian or German. Take advantage of the war situation! Better your position. Extend your business to foreign countries. Equip yourself to read foreign books and papers. Brush up on the language you studied at school or college, and make it of practical use. Acquire a new language at home by the

CORTINA PHONE METHOD

This is the natural way to learn a foreign language. You hear the living voice of a native professor pronounce each word and phrase. He speaks as you desire—slowly or quickly, for minutes or hours at a time. It is a pleasant, fascinating study; no tedious rules of memorizing. It is not expensive. Family and friends can use it. By practice during spare moments you can in a surprisingly short time speak, read and understand a new language.

Write for free "Language Logic" today. Our records fit all talking machines.

American School of Correspondence
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

BUTTER!
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Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers in Shanghai and the principal Outports. Shipped to Outports packed in pure machine made tins.

Finest Australian
"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 244. 5 Peking Road.

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Race Meeting, 1918

NOTICE.

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Bank of China (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Communications (Shanghai Issue)
Bank of Taiwan
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
Banque de l'Indo Chine
Banque Industrielle de Chine
Commercial Bank of China
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India
Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)
Russo-Asiatic Bank
Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
20004

Customs Notification

No. 898

Acting under instructions issued by the Chinese Government through the Inspector General, I have to notify the public that in future (from the 11th November, 1918) all Conveyance Certificates (Yun-tan 運單) issued to cover the products of Special Privileged Factories going to Non Treaty places must each bear a Revenue Stamp of the value of \$1.50 to entitle it to recognition.

Special Exemption Certificates covering Factory products shipped to Treaty Ports are not included. Revenue stamps may be purchased at any Chinese Post Office.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, October 31, 1918.
20002

Olympic Theatre

Thursday, November 7th at 9 p.m.

Great Variety Entertainment

in aid of

Italian War Funds

Under the distinguished patronage of

Cav. Off. Nob. G. de' Rossi, H.I.M.'s Consul-General

Arranged by

The Italian Club

with the kind assistance of talented local musical professionals and amateurs

Italian Official War Films

Showing

The Italian Navy—The Defence of Venice—Taranto, the Allied Naval Base—Airships—Hydroplanes, etc.

Songs—Musical Solos—Cowboys

Special Italian Orchestra

Booking at Moutrie's

19075

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

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Specialists in Gentlemen's Outfitting

CANTNER and MATTON "Kilt-to-fit"

Combinations

STETSON HARD FELT HATS.

WINTER FLANNEL SHIRTS.

PIJAMAS, LAMBSWOOL COAT

SWEATERS AND WAISTCOATS.

ARROW SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

"INDESTRUO" TIES; "AMERICA'S

BEST NECKWEAR." DANIEL

GREEN SLIPPERS.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.

BILL SMITH

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,

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At 284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,

Stove Polish, Door Springs and

Vacuum Bottles.

17997

Take full advantage of the genuine

bargains

At

Hill's Bazaar

12 Nanking Road

Customs Notification

No. 899.

NOTICE is hereby given that, acting under instructions from the Inspector General of Customs, I have today handed over temporary charge of the Shanghai Customs to Mr. L. de Luca, Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, November 2, 1918.
20002

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W. Z. Zee & Sons (Zung Lee & Sons), Shanghai.

"NATIONAL" PORTABLE TYPEWRITER

Here is a portable typewriter of standard type-bar construction, with rigid, durable frame of cold rolled steel—built to stand rough usage—full size universal keyboard, full width carriage; has every essential advantage of the big typewriters; yet stands only 14 in. high and weighs a little over 9 pounds complete. The New Model No. 3 is a material improvement over all previous models, in fact, a great little-machine. Two color ribbon, back-spacer, easy removal of type-bars, etc.



MEXICAN DOLLARS

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Complete

With Leatherette

Carrying Case

Be Sure You Get The New Model No. 3.

Phone Central 4778

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Your Next Storage Battery should be a —

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Service Station And Sole Agents for China

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO. CONFECTIONERS

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Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 2295

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A large and responsible export corporation in New York, with ample means, large staff and influential connections amongst American manufacturers, desires to enter into negotiations with a responsible firm or individual who has a substantial trade, to act as selling and indent agent for all kinds and classes of American-made merchandise and materials. Prefer one well acquainted with standard American lines who can book firm orders by mail or cable without waiting for arrival of catalogues and samples. Applications will be considered only from those whose loyalty to the cause of the American and Allied governments can be proven beyond question. Bankers reference given and required. Applications will be treated strictly confidential. Address:

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56 Pine Street New York

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PROFESSIONAL dancer, B. Richard, is willing to take more pupils in latest ball-room dancing. Also special dances. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS. 19061

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by young lady, small room with board, in private family. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS. 20006 N-3

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 17

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathroom and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 435.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE

9 Quinsan Gardens

TO LET with Board large and small comfortable rooms with bathrooms attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

19768

TO LET

167 Bubbling Well Road

A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

19768

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE No. 1

(Opposite Quinsan Gardens)

To let with board, nicely furnished large and small rooms, bathrooms attached. Also accommodation for table boarders.

19768

TO LET, without board, a partly furnished attic room, with bathroom attached, in a neutral family on the Dixwell Road. Apply to Box 194, THE CHINA PRESS. 20008 N-5

33 SEYMOUR ROAD, to let, furnished, front bed-sitting room; bathroom and verandah attached. Apply Mrs. Hopkins, Tel. West 457. 20000 N-8

FLAT of four rooms, comfortably furnished, with kitchen and servants' quarters (in Carter Road). Terms moderate. Please apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS. 20005 N-5

TWO bachelors or married couple are offered most comfortable rooms, adjoining. Good cheerful home, bright society. Garden, telephone and piano. Thorough good table. Select locality. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS. 20013 N-3

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let, comfortable attic rooms, with board, in British home. 12A Quinsan Gardens. 19985 N. 5.

TO LET, Western district, one flat or single room, with bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS. 19982 N. 5.

TO LET, furnished, with board, sitting-room and two bedrooms with bathrooms. Can be let separately if required. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS. 19983 N. 5.

CENTRAL: To let, large cheerful room, with board, suitable for two bachelor friends or married couple. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, top floor. 19955

TO LET, furnished, with board, sitting-room and two bedrooms with bathrooms. Can be let separately if required. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS. 19983 N. 5.

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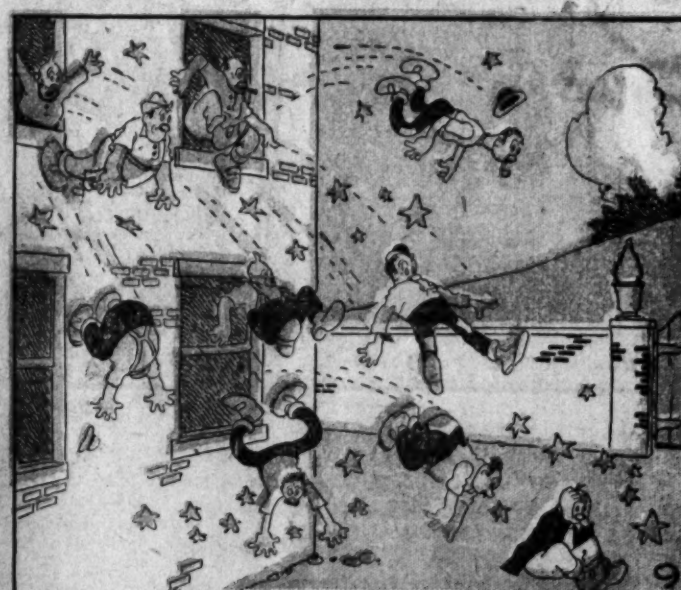
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Magazine and Automobile Section of
THE CHINA PRESS
Sunday, November 3, 1918

Bringing Up Father



The New Fall Walking Dresses

By Lady Duff-Gordon



A Novelty in Coats. The Short Front and Long Back of the Coat Suggest the Old-Fashioned Swallow Tail

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

INFINITE variety is the keynote of the new Fall walking suits, at least in so far as the coats are concerned. There are long coats, short coats, coats that are long in front and long in the back, coats that are graduated from short to long and from long to short. Never was there greater latitude in the choice of suit coats.

On this page you will see two types of the new Fall walking suits. The lighter one is short in front. It ends at the hip line; but the back breadth reaches to near the ankles. The coat is wide and loose, and has a narrow sash belt with long ends. It has a wide tailored flat collar that is in front like that of a man's coat. The collar is faced with silk of paler shade than the cloth. The sleeves are long and narrow. Large white buttons fasten the coat and ornament the cuffs. The lining is of the same shade as the coat.

Two other models are shown in dark cloth. There is a short coat of Russian semblance, although the belt line is less clearly defined than when Russian garments were at the height of their popularity, and instead of the flare of the coat there are straight, simple lines.

The waistcoat reappears in a third model. This also is in dark cloth. The waistcoat is of contrasting material. It is unique in that it is only one side, as it seems, of the usual waistcoat. It is as though the wearer were hiding half of it in a momentary caprice. The result gives that dash of whimsy which is always attractive in a costume, provided the person who wears it has the individuality to wear it well—to dominate it.

The variety in coats is apparent not alone in length. The collars are almost as various as the wearers. On this page you see three that are of widely different character. The collar that is flat in front and high and rolling at the back is in evidence in the suit of light shade. In the short coat of Russian semblance you see a high, rolling collar fastened by a large button high under the chin, yet revealing a bit of the wearer's neck. This is chic, although not

practical for cold weather. The third coat, that which has the half waistcoat front, has a high, tight, crush collar. A novelty of this third coat is the introduction of white bands at the sides and a touch of white in the trimming of the cuff. Much less of variety appears in the skirts than in the coats. All are reasonably long, being of modest ankle

This Utility Costume Has a Chic Touch in the Half Waistcoat Front. The High, Crush Collar is a Note of the New Season



The Skirt of This Suit Is One of the New Models. It Has the Slight "Bagginess" Secured by Fullness at the Waist Line, Decreasing to Marked Narrowness at the Hem



One of the New Coats, That Has Suggestions of Both Norfolk and Russian Blouses

length. All are inclined to narrowness, yet all afford necessary freedom for walking. Their chief difference is that some give a slight effect of "bagginess." This is secured by a liberal fulness at the belt line, diminishing to a marked narrowness at the hem. Others, of severer aspect, hang with the absolute straightness and absence of fulness of trousers, from the waist.

The blouse also affords an expression of individual taste.

It may be of a paler shade of the color of the suit, it may be of white, or it may be of the same shade as the suit. A contrasting shade is also permissible.

In the matter of accessories of the suit—even of the suits themselves—I would characterize this as a dress-as-you-please season. At the outset this is especially true. But in this season, as in many others in which I have studied the evolution of taste, there will be a crystallization, slow but sure, of the sartorial preference of the majority. The reason for this will be the nearly universal becomingness of the models.

SAYS GERMAN POWER IN RUSSIA IS GROWING

Prince Lvoff Says Bolsheviks
Have Unlimited Men
And Material

MUST HELP CZECHS

Absence Of Allied Armies May
Be Driving Russians Into
Tenton Arms

Tokio, October 26.—Prince Lvoff, whose views on the Russian situation were given at length in The Japan Advertiser, recently made a statement before sailing for America a few days ago in which he discussed Germany's offer to evacuate the invaded countries, with reference to the position of Russia the Prince said:

"The situation, not only in Russia proper, but upon the Siberian frontier and eastwards is critical, increasing so because of the delay on the part of the Allies in sending assistance for the Russians and the Czech-Slovaks."

"The Bolshevik forces are increasing in power through the assistance of the Germans, who expect to maintain in that way their hold on Russia. The hope to receive help from the resistance of Czech-Slovaks is steadily decreasing. The Germans make the most of opportunities lost by the Allies."

"The situation is nothing short of a tragedy. If at the start help had come quickly, a very small number of men would have been needed because what morale the Bolsheviks had was gradually being shattered. Now the Czech-Slovaks are left alone with disappearing hope, fighting with the greatest bravery against an increasingly triumphant enemy. Consequently every day means a call for help upon a larger scale."

Can't Work Own Salvation

"The idea that Russia can work out her own salvation is wrong. The Russian democracy could have easily by their own forces, without the help of others, thrown off the yoke of Bolshevism because the fact is that Bolshevism at the present time has lost its hold on the masses, who realise now to what disaster Bolshevism brought Russia. But Germany, who tries to subjugate Russia, supports Bolshevism by armed forces, making use of German war prisoners and helping the Bolshevik bodies by material means. To struggle against this activity of Germany, without the help of the Allies, is beyond the strength of the Russian democracy and of the Czech-Slovaks."

The announcement that Germany was ready to evacuate invaded territory as preliminary to an armistice did not impress Prince Lvoff as a hopeful augury. He pointed out that the withdrawal of the German troops on the Western front was a necessity out of which Germany might make a virtue, and that, whether Germany would or not, Belgium, Italy, France and Alsace and Lorraine must be evacuated before the victorious Western armies. But on the Eastern side, he said, Russia must loom large in the contemplation of the future of Europe and of the world.

German Power Increasing
"At present," Prince Lvoff said, "Germany can afford to say that she will withdraw her armies or military forces from Russia, but nevertheless Germany is in authority in European Russia. Germany controls the Bolsheviks, whose power is daily increasing because they have at their disposal an unlimited number of former war-prisoners and of ammunition which is supplied to them by Germany. By reason of her economic control, purchase of and position in all organisations, the power of Germany in Russia up to the Siberian border appears to be complete."

"To lay down a concrete remedy which may be effective is a matter for the Allies to decide upon. It is for the statesmen of the Allied countries to understand the situation and apply a prompt and effective remedy. If they leave Russia alone to work out her own destiny they will only help Germany."

Must Have Help

"If the Czech-Slovaks realise that they cannot expect effective help from the Allies they will then know that there is nothing but destruction ahead. The only present help which can be given to them is that of foreign troops well armed and well equipped for a campaign. What we want is help and it matters not who gives us help so long as we know that it is given in unity of counsel and of will among the Allies, or that one power alone is acting under a common mandate. The troops of England or France or Japan or America will be welcomed with open arms by the Russians whether they come in well balanced and equal divisions from each country or consist of the armies of one country alone acting under the mandate of the others."

"A little while ago the question which seemed to be uppermost was whether the entry of foreign troops into Russia would drive the Russians into the arms of Germany. That could never have happened, but the failure to send help and the absence of the Allied armies may in fact today be driving the Russians in that direction."

When My Boy Comes Home

By MRS. G. A. MASON

Wrinkles and Grey Hair Must Disappear

Two years can make a great change in a woman's appearance at any time, but two years of war worries often add ten years to one's apparent age, and this was what the two years during which her husband has been away had done in Gladys Summers. She had aged tremendously. Little lines and wrinkles had formed round her eyes, and deep lines around the mouth, and her hair had become tinged with grey. In fact, she was in despair as to what the man who had left her looking so young and fit would think of her when he returned.

Six Weeks to Effect a Transformation

When she came to confide her troubles to me she had just six weeks in which to improve herself, for by that time he was due home. Six weeks isn't long, but I felt sure that if she really tried she could make a very great improvement.

Removing the Wrinkles

To smooth out the wrinkles I made her get a little pure mercuric ointment, and rub it gently into her face and neck every night, working the wax into the skin very carefully, and rubbing always in an upward and outward direction. Mercuric ointment has the effect of gentle and imperceptible peeling off all the dead skin, and with it the lines and wrinkles, which, as you probably know, are only on the outer skin and not beneath it as so many people think. Every night the wax was applied evenly all over the face, and gradually the old skin and the wrinkles disappeared, and the fresh young complexion underneath soon became apparent, soft, smooth, and clear.

Restoring the Grey Hair

Hair dyes are an abomination; Gladys and I were both agreed on that point, and what was for more important she was dreadfully afraid that if she used a dye, the colour might not be quite the same as her own, and that her husband would notice the difference.

I advised her to get two ounces of tannin, and to use it regularly for a week. The tannin should be mixed with three ounces of Eau de Cologne, and applied to the roots with a small sponge.

Once a fortnight I told her she must shampoo her hair, so as to keep it in good condition, and for this she used a desert-spoonful of starch dissolved in warm water. After a starch shampoo it is not necessary to rinse the hair, as the hair is left soft and silky with a natural wave, which is most pleasing.

The Finishing Touches

Instead of using powder Gladys got an ounce of disinfectant and dissolved it in water. This she dabbed over her face and neck, and allowed it to dry on the skin, while to give a slight colour to the cheeks, she applied a little collodion with a piece of cotton wool. Collodion is quite unique, as it cannot be detected, and as the atmosphere of the room grows warmer so the colour deepens slightly, giving an absolutely natural appearance.



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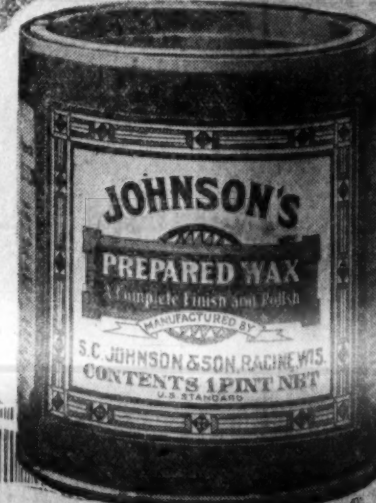
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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1918

Motor Combustibles Of The Future Abroad

The Gasoline Problem In France And What They Purpose Doing About It—Germans Dreams After The War Development—What Will Become Of The Military Motors?

By Francis M. Mansfield
Foreign Representative of the A. A. A.

If there is one question more than another which has pushed itself forward in these days of war in all that concerns automobilism, and the word is used to refer only to military automobilism, for there are no other cars circulating in France save those which are attached more or less intimately to one or another of the services, it is that of motor fuel. Considering everything there has been absolutely no shortage for actual military needs, but the question of transport has been grave.

France has actually been in the throes of discovering for herself some sort of combustible that may be used to make the wheels go round, and I am inclined to think that one day she will discover it. Not that this will make Standard Oil stock fall to a deplorable figure, but all the same industrial alcohol, benzol and combinations of all sorts of distillates were beginning to make themselves felt previous to the war. A recent Congress of Combustibles—"For Motors"—and this is war-time—France remember, with the Germans holding the historic Chemin-des-Dames and the Chassees Romaines, each of them less than a hundred kilometers from Paris as the crow flies—actually did develop two novelties, one a vehicle making its own gas from charcoal which it carried in a grate on the running board, and another, a transformed "Uic" car, running on kerosene. This is only a straw which shows which way the odoriferous automobile fuel is blowing, and curiously all these substitutes for gasoline seem to smell rather more badly than the exhaust from the great original. This though may be only a matter of development and fining down.

Where France is likely to come in big just so soon as the labor is available for the exploitation is in the resources of her supposed petrol fields of Algeria, a reality in fact though as yet hardly more than prospected. There will also an intensive distillation of industrial alcohol after the war, for legislation points to the suppression, or at least regulation, of the consumption of edible alcohols, so to say, and after the war, and

after the need of benzol for explosives, when the dove of peace shall have lighted upon terra firma again, there will certainly be a provision of various sorts of carbonates ready at hand which will considerably affect the necessity of bringing the bulk of motor fuel from America as in the past.

It appears that even now the government is disposed to develop the Algerian fields, only a matter of two hundred miles away across the Mediterranean as compared with five thousand or more from the Texas fields. There is one thing that prevents immediate action and that is the imminent revision of the French mining laws which still operate under the regime in force in 1819, the law providing for a greater French participation in all mining enterprises than by the former law. "France for the French" is the keynote of the new slogan, with possibly an ample provision for the absorption of a certain percentage of foreign Allied capital—for the present, it not being presumed that enemy capital will ever again be allowed to participate in the exploitation of the natural riches of France.

Another significant movement is the development of the heavy oil motor for trucks and agricultural and canal boat propulsion. The monthly bulletin, just issued, of the Association of French Automobile Constructors gives some interesting notes on the possibility of extracting a motor fuel from schist deposits in southern France. I have seen myself this extraction already begun, a poor, slimy sort of a mineral which gives every indication of containing something which will burn if extracted properly, and even will burn in its crude state for house-heating or industrial purposes though giving comparatively few calories and "B. T. U.'s" as compared with anthracite or even soft coal.

The argument is that a heavy oil extracted from the native schists will be infinitely less dangerous than the higher combustion elements from petrol. The French Minister of Agriculture has replied to the inquiry of the manufacturers as to the probability of the deposits of schist being

immediately put into operation that this will be as soon as the manufacturers themselves will put motors in large series on the market which will successfully (economically) operate with this fuel. There again is the vicious circle which has done so much in the past to retard the popularization, the vulgarization, the French call it, of motor traction in France for the masses.

This same monthly bulletin prints a remarkable statement from a German source as to what is to be done by the German military establishment and automobile constructors after the war to clean up the old crocks which have seen war service, and endow the German public with automobile vehicles of a modernity and adaptability of which the world has as yet not dreamed. This probably means also the employment of some new fuel, some waste or synthetic alcohol or petrol. Aside from this, the German automobile industry, fearing the competition of these old war cars on the product which may be issued by the factories as soon after the cessation of hostilities as possible, in co-operation with the German war minister, has founded an association called the Feldkraftwagen Akt. Ges. to buy in itself all the motor vehicles returned from the front. Today in France there is a system which puts on the market at a knock-down auction price all the "convalescent" or "reformed" army motor vehicles, allowing the individual (who for the most part can not use them after he has bought them because of the lack of gasoline) to become the possessor of a serviceable vehicle, or one requiring little repair to put in running order, the idea being that only fairly respectable ancestors shall be thus put on the market. This shows the variation of the two systems, the French and German. One, the French, by a slow process is allowing its war cars which, for one reason or another may not be longer retained in service, to be slowly absorbed by private acquisition. The German provides for a wholesale putting of them on the market, or the holding of them back if it is deemed desirable, in a way which shall least affect the prosperity of the industry in general. For a fact there seems to

be something to be said for each of these methods, and when the time comes for the Amex Pecs to dispose of its fleets of cars and trucks actually in service in France it may be possible that they can to advantage take a leaf out of both these books of experience. One thing is certain and that is, that most of these American service cars and trucks will be left in France; it is inconceivable that they will be carried back across the ocean. This will work to the benefit of the French automobilist, but one wonders how the French automobile industry will take it, what development or "combination" will be made, for there is something more than mere rumor that automobile combinations, perhaps international Franco-American ones, are in the air.

The French industry has a natural hesitancy about allowing any foreign product to come in after the war without a protective tax, which after all has been the base of the prosperity of more than one line of manufactured products in America. With the auto tax, customs duties, as it now stands in France—70 percent—ad valorem—there is little chance of even the American product getting more than a reasonable share of the business. It may be a question as to whether this tax is prohibitive or not, but seemingly it is, as a 45 percent duty has protected our own industry in the past, hence indeed it may be considered as such unless it is reduced. The French constructors claim that they do not ask this, chiefly because they look forward themselves to a considerable export business after the war, as they had before, to Spain, to South America, to the United States even. The high-grade French car, like my lady's gowns of the Rue de La Paix, the chapeaux of the Rue Royale or the perfumeries of Grasse, will ever find their clientele throughout the world. What the French have not done in any industry, least of all in the automobile industry, is approach the standardization methods of America. Save tire sizes and rims (and not always the latter) there seems to have been little progress made. The same observation is notable with respect to their war automobiles though giving the excellent service that they have. This is rightly to be feared as a pre-eminent means

of Germany cutting in on the market if a barrier tariff is not built up against the products of that country. If America is to be absolved from the same disadvantage, way a preferential tariff must be claimed by our law makers, unless our industry of automobiles and accessories is philanthropic enough to struggle again the imposed conditions. Finally the same communication published recently to inform the French parliament as to where the automobile industry of the country actually stood admonished them to guard France's interests by every possible precaution, and not allow the highly standardised, big series product which was being prepared in most lines of the metal trades in Germany to enter the French frontiers on terms so favorable that French constructors with their enfeebled resources might not be able to struggle against them.

For a more than encouraging American ring to the note there are today 100 American trucks in the Paris municipal service (along with another hundred imported from Italy), giving a service in the lifting of garbage, street sweeping and the provisioning of Paris from the round about truck gardens which would not otherwise have been possible. Still another enterprise, a transport service between Bordeaux and Bayonne, has just been put into operation with American motor trucks.

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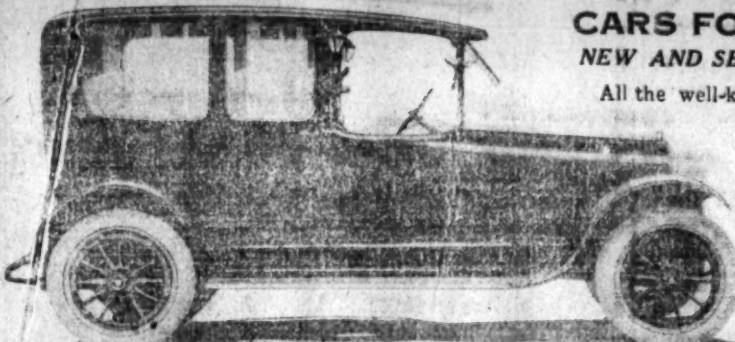
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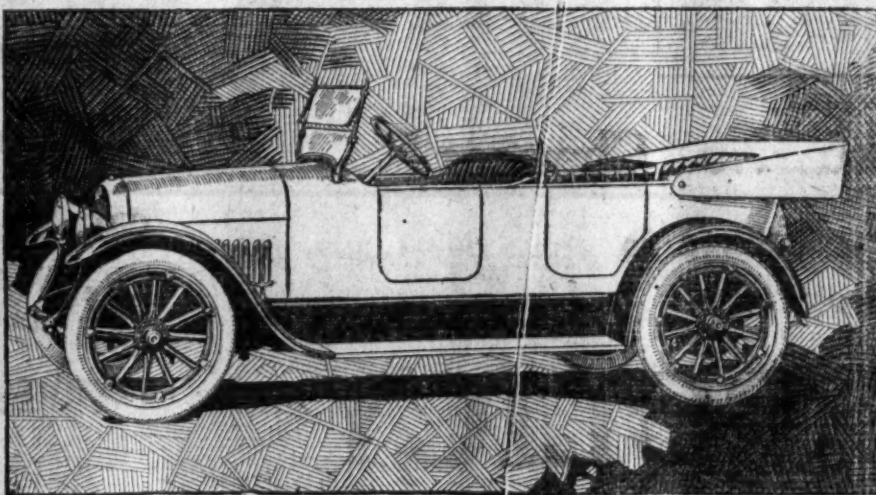
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A Little Common Sense Will Reduce Fuel Bills

Here Are Some Ways And Means Of Saving Gasoline
That Is Allowed To Get Away

There is scarcely a motor car in service today on which the consumption of fuel cannot be reduced. This statement may seem like exaggeration, but the best authorities are agreed that it is no more than the truth. This condition of affairs would be bad enough under any circumstances, but in the present crisis it is really serious. Ordinarily this waste of motor fuel would be merely a loss from the pocketbooks of a certain number of our countrymen. Today every drop of gasoline wasted represents just so much energy gone from our war making preparations. With personal and patriotic reasons for reducing the consumption of motor fuel the appeal to the motorists of America should be irresistible.

The first place to look for waste of the fuel is naturally the carburetion system. Here the principal leaks take place, and these must be stopped before real fuel efficiency can be hoped for. It is rather amusing to see ambitious car owners install certain types of devices in connection with the carburetion system when if they only knew how to adjust the carburetor properly nothing of the sort would be necessary.

The modern internal combustion engine will usually operate on a fuel mixture ranging from eight parts of air to one of gasoline to fourteen parts of air to one of gasoline. Operating conditions, however, are better when the mixture is leaner, but as a general rule the car owner tends to use a mixture nearer the latter than the former. Obviously a mixture of 3 to 1 contains almost twice as much gas as one of 14 to 1. If the engine fan better with the richer mixture there might be some excuse for using it, but it doesn't. Further, the richer mixture tends to produce rapid carbonization, and while the engine will assimilate it nevertheless the action is sluggish and lacks the snap that is present with the leaner mixture. Therefore the first thing the car owner who aims at maximum efficiency should do is to make sure that his carburetor is properly adjusted to give the leanest mixture consistent with satisfactory running. If the car owner is unable to make this simple adjustment himself he should certainly have the service station do it for him. In cases where the carburetor is an old instrument with no enough range of air volume it may be wise to install one of the devices of the auxiliary air inlet type. These are inexpensive and easily put in place. At any rate every car owner should give his carburetor attention to the carburetion system with a view to reducing the very probable waste in this location.

Before we leave the carburetion system we may suggest that many modern cars will satisfactorily operate on a mixture of gasoline and kerosene. If the individual owner will try this experiment, using, say, four gallons of gasoline to one of kerosene, he may be pleasantly surprised; at any rate it is worth the attempt. This is particularly so in warm weather, when this heavier mixture vaporizes more readily than in colder.

Now the carburetion may be ever so good, but if the ignition is not up to the mark maximum efficiency can never be reached. Therefore, it behooves the car owner to keep the battery fully charged and filled with distilled water, as has been warned so often. The cable connections at plugs and ignition unit and coil must be kept clean and tight. It does not one atom of good to get a fine explosive charge in the cylinders unless there is a good hot spark to ignite it.

These two items of carburetion and ignition are what may be termed the major offensives in the campaign to secure fuel economy; there are still numbers of machine-gun nets to be cleaned up before you have reached perfection. There are many places in the fuel system where leaks may develop and a direct leak in the fuel line is a prodigious waster of gasoline. Moreover, a small leak is hard to detect, and if the car owner has noticed a sudden increase in the amount of gasoline used, this may be the cause. At such rate it is a wise precaution to go over the whole fuel system occasionally, examining it for leaks. Also the fuel system with its filters and screens needs a periodic cleaning out. It will be remarkable how much better the engine runs after the fuel line has been cleaned out to give an unobstructed flow to the gasoline. After this the muffler will probably be the better for a little attention. A clogged muffler consumes power that ought to be employed in driving the car.

Another fruitful source of fuel waste is carbon in the cylinders. A carbonized engine uses much more fuel than a clean one. Scrape the cylinders as one of the first skirmishes in the fuel reduction campaign. In some instances where an engine is an excessive carbonizer it may be well to install one of the water feeding devices on the market, of which there are scores. These have been thoroughly cleaned of all carbon deposits. These devices will prevent the formation of carbon in clean cylinders, though I doubt that they will remove heavy deposits without assistance.

The valve system must be in excellent working order, or heavy fuel waste may result without performing its appointed function or only partly at best. Any car owner who has experienced the pleasure of driving immediately after the valves have been ground will need no advice in regard to having the valves ground at frequent intervals.

Have you ever stopped to realize that every waste of power is really a waste of gasoline? If gasoline is exploded and the power so generated is wasted or only partly used, this amounts practically to waste of fuel. If lubrication is not kept up to the mark, the friction between moving parts wastes power. Therefore, be particular to lubricate all parts of the mechanism as indicated on the chart

or in the instruction book given with the car.

The clutch, while it is usually a well behaved piece of mechanism, when it develops trouble is an enormous power and hence fuel waster. When the clutch slips it is letting power slip away, not to mention the damage to the part itself and the unsatisfactory action of the car.

Misaligned wheels are another trouble that results in waste power and fuel. When the wheels are running out of true, a scraping is set up between the tire and the road, which not only tears the tire to pieces in a short time but also wastes fuel. It is the only wise plan to have the wheel alignment checked up twice a year and oftener if the car has suffered a severe bump or for any other reason the owner suspects that the wheels are out of line. In connection with the wheels a dragging brake will

materially increase the consumption of power. It is so easy to adjust modern braking systems that there is no excuse for letting these parts remain in a condition that is bad for them and worse for the general operation of the car.

Finally the car owner can save a great deal of fuel by careful operation of his vehicle. He should learn to coast where possible, shutting off the ignition on long hills with the throttle closed. Useless idling of the engine costs in many thousands of gallons of fuel in the course of the year in this country. Do not indulge in this costly practice. Do not waste fuel around the garage for washing parts, etc. Kerosene does just as well as gasoline for washing metal parts and it is not so valuable today as gasoline.

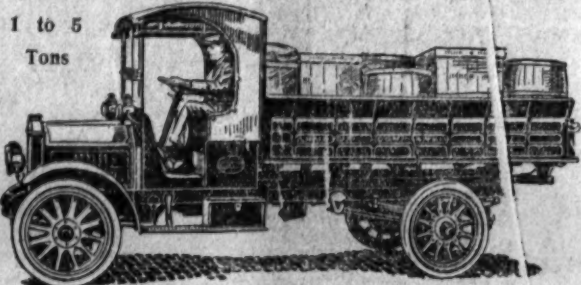
Signal Corps First To Use It

The Signal Corps was the first branch of the United States army to utilize the automobile in any capacity. This was in 1899.—*Chevrolet Review.*

IN THE WINDY CITY FIRST

The first automobile club was started in Chicago in 1895.—*Chevrolet Review.*

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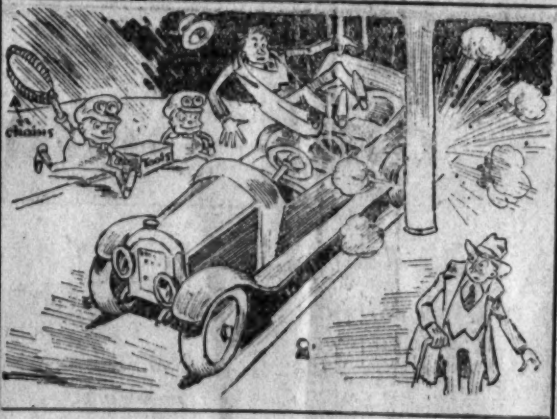
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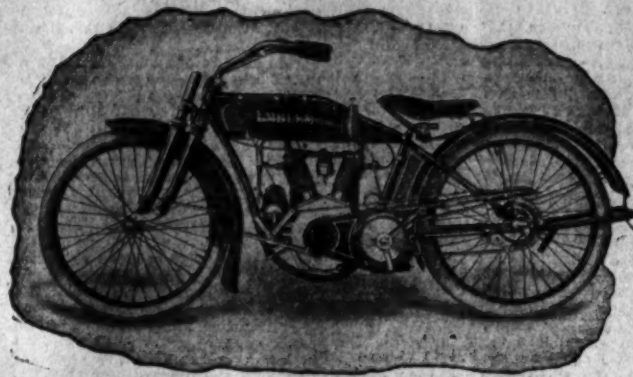
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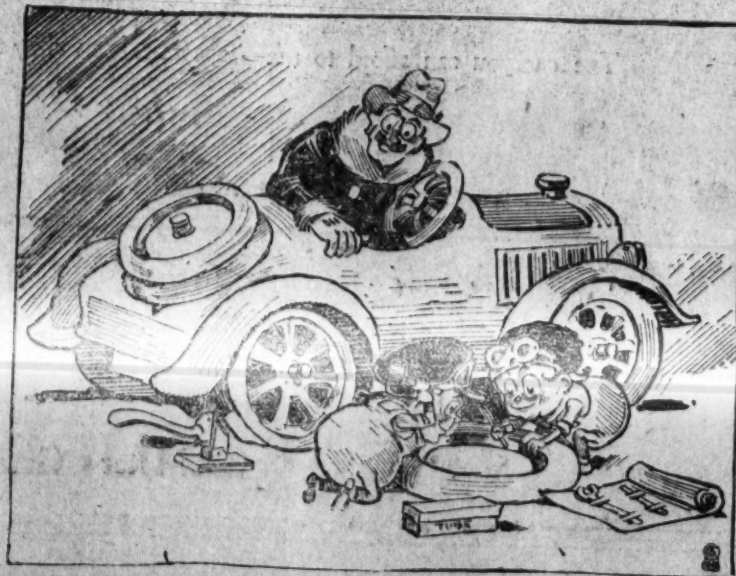
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Buick Valve-In-Head Motor Is Automatically Lubricated

The Buick Valve-in-Head motor is automatically lubricated throughout. The lubrication of the main bearings, wrist pin bearings, connecting rod bearings and pistons is a combination splash and pump system, with an oil pressure gauge on the dash and a gauge on the crankcase.

The rocker arm shafts on top of the motor are fitted with oil cups, from which the oil passes into the center of the hollow shafts. These hollow shafts contain felt fibers, which are constantly saturated with oil, the outer edge of each hollow shaft being fitted with oil wicks.

Through these wicks the oil passes by capillary attraction from the fiber in the hollow shaft to the cups into which the push rods fit, lubricating them. One filling of the oil cups is sufficient for an ordinary season's driving.

The oil pump is self-thawing and so constructed that should there be any water in the oil in cold weather, causing the pump to freeze up, the self-thawing apparatus of the Buick oil pump will automatically thaw it out quickly, eliminating the possibility of injury to the pump.

A removable dust proof cover over the top of the motor keeps the entire valve mechanism always clean and free from moisture, dust and foreign matter of every description.

Surplus power and economy is the logical result of the superiority of the Valve-in-Head design, which is very easily explained. There are two principal points to be considered.

The first is that all gasoline engines are heat engines, i.e., they are operated from the heat generated as a result of the explosion, rather than by the explosions themselves. In other words, it is the expansion of the heated gases trying to escape that furnishes the power to push the pistons downward and turn the crankshaft of the motor by means of the connecting rods, which connect the pistons with the shaft.

The second point is that the more perfectly the cylinders are cleaned out, or scavenged, of the gases generated by the previous explosion, the purer the incoming charges of gasoline will be and the more perfectly they will burn. And the more perfectly they burn, the greater the amount of heat they will develop from a given amount of gasoline and air.

In the Valve-in-Head motor the valves are located in the tops of the cylinders, right above the pistons, with the spark plugs opening right into the cylinders also. This means a small, simple, compact combustion chamber with the smallest possible water-jacketed space. In the L-head and T-head motors the valves are located in pockets at the side, necessitating a complicated explosion chamber with a materially increased water-jacketed space to absorb heat and power.

The heat generated can escape in

two ways from a motor. It can be used as power by being directed downward against the piston, or it can escape through the thin cylinder walls by absorption through the water jackets. It is impossible to use all of this heat because the motor must be kept at a certain temperature by the water in order to prevent damage to the cylinders and pistons. But it is quite obvious that the Valve-in-Head motor, because of its greatly reduced water-jacketed space, will radiate a much smaller amount of the heat through the water jackets and will use the heat saved for power against the pistons which operate the crankshaft.

Then, because the valves are located in a straight line above the pistons, the dead exhaust gases are quickly and easily expelled through the large valves at the conclusion of the working stroke, instead of being forced around corners and downward through a much larger chamber, as in the L-head and T-head types. And the combustion during each working stroke is much more perfect in the Buick motor because the incoming charges are purer and the electric spark has a shorter distance to travel in the brief instant of time that it must do its work in lighting the mixture. In the L-head and T-head types, the spark must not only travel across the cylinders, but across the side pockets as well, at a time when the reciprocating parts are all moving at an extremely high rate of speed.

The net result of these characteristics of design is to give the Buick Valve-in-Head motor more perfect combustion than other types of motors a quicker ignition of the charge and a smaller loss of heat through the water jackets.

The sum of these advantages is more power and less gasoline consumption.

Dunlop Builds Up Post-War Business

Quality Of Goods Turned Out
For War Use Making Per-
manent Customers

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., has played an important part in those particular directions wherein its activities enable it to do the best work. In tires of all kinds—solid, motor pneumatic, motor-cycle—and cycle and airplane tires as well—the company has put its best workmanship and its highly skilled labor at the disposal of the Allies. The com-

pany holds the belief that, apart from the patriotic motives which actuate every responsible concern with a keen desire to prevent any avoidable trouble due to imperfection in manufacture, there is a sound business principle involved. For the great majority of the users of Dunlop goods are, or will be, motorists, motor-cyclists or cyclists when the war is over; and the good service Dunlop products are giving under war conditions will stand the company in good stead when motoring is again universal and peace-time pursuits are possible.

Motor Hunks

Unanswerable

"Constable Slackpatter thinks he is pretty smart, but a stranger asked him a question the other day that he couldn't answer," related the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "We've got a mighty strident automobile ordinance here, and Slackpatter is powerful ferocious in enforcing it. Well, the feller I'm speaking of turned his little old Gourd car up the wrong way in front of Tom's Undertaking Parlor, and Slackpatter hollered at him. The feller started to leave, and Slack jumped in front of the car and roared, 'Halt! I must uphold the law!' But, sir, the feller just tromped on the accumulator, and the car knocked Slack down and scabbled right over him. 'Well, feel heed' says the feller, looking back as he drove away at the constable convoluting around on the ground. 'Why don't you?'"

A Polite Retort

Traffic Cop—Come on! What's the matter with you?

Truck Driver—I'm well, thanks, but me engine's dead.—*Buffalo Express.*

Had Seen Him

Dr. Jewelllyn Rainey, director of the overseas war library, was entertained at dinner by a group of Johns Hopkins students on the eve of his departure for the front.

A very rich young sportsman, afflicted with the malady known as swelled head, said to Dr. Rainey during the fish course.

"I'm going to volunteer, doc, but I can't decide whether to take up the motor transport or the aviation wing. Which do you advise?"

"The aviation, most decidedly," Dr. Rainey replied.

The young sportsman smiled.

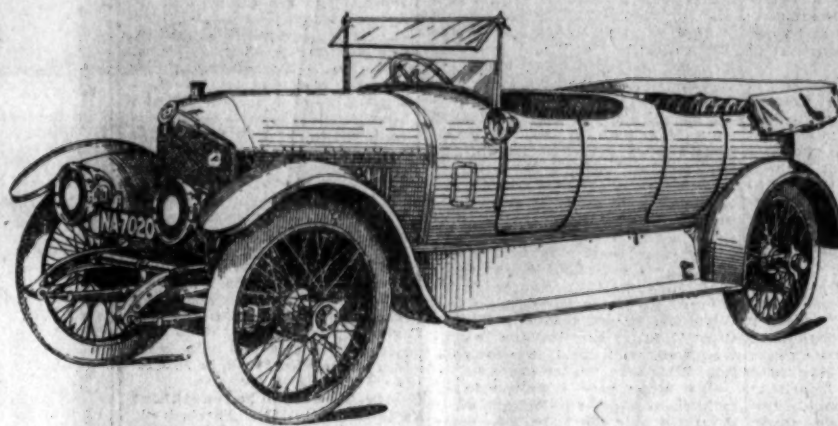
"Ah, you've see me fly, have you?"

"No," said Dr. Rainey. "I've seen you drive a car."—*Washington Star.*

The
Sign
of



The
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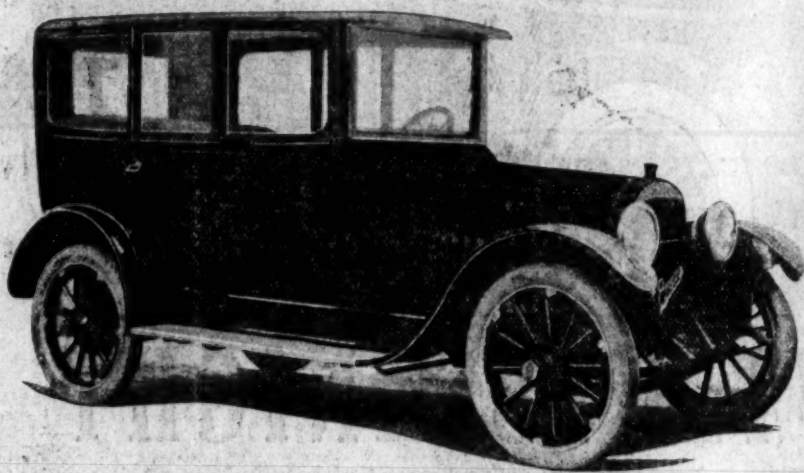
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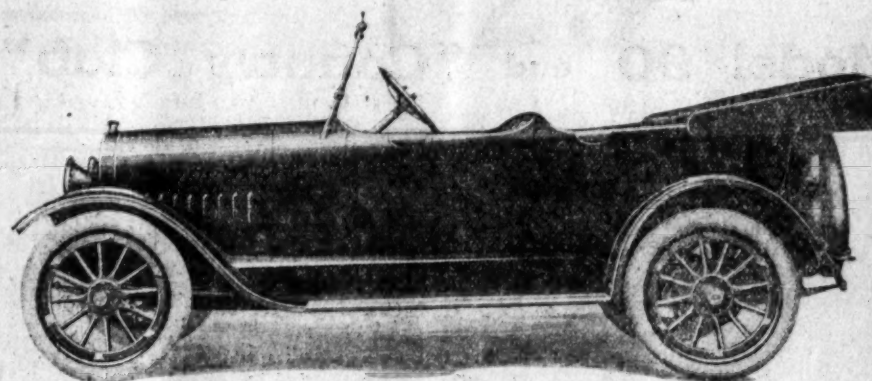
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Dealer Gives Some Tips On Taking Care Of The Car

No doubt it is true that in the past automobile owners have been very largely inclined to take a rather happy-go-lucky attitude toward their cars treating a lot to luck and when that failed to the garage men around that corner.

"But," says a well-known dealer, "that time is past. The average owner is paying more serious attention to his car. Rising prices and wartime conditions have brought about a realization that it is both poor business and poor patriotism to allow so highly organized a mechanism as an automobile to deteriorate unnecessarily. Hence, sound advice is listened to." As examples he offers motorists these tips:

After a man has driven a car for some little time he becomes thoroughly familiar with every sound of the mechanism under all conditions, and is keenly sensitive to any strange sound that may creep in. Now these unusual sounds are almost invariably danger signals and should immediately be traced to their causes. Sometimes this is found to be very small, indeed, but small troubles have a way of adding complications.

Many a man would be surprised to know that he could have avoided the

heavy expense of replacing a burned-out bearing or of repairing scored cylinders if he had heeded the first warning signals of trouble.

Another thing that cannot be too strongly impressed on the car owner's mind is the absolute need for proper motor lubrication. This means more than merely adding enough oil from time to time to keep the gauge at $\frac{3}{4}$ full. As the oil is used it gradually loses its lubricating qualities; also the low grade of fuel commonly supplied today tends to contaminate the oil in the case to some extent, no matter what precautions are taken.

For these reasons fairly frequent drainage is essential. Every thousand miles in summer and every five hundred in winter is recommended. While the gauge should ordinarily show $\frac{3}{4}$ full, when draining is contemplated, wait until it shows $\frac{1}{4}$ full. This saves undue expense.

One other very simple rule of maintenance, often unthought of, is this: Go over the body bolts occasionally to see that they are snugged up tight. This takes but a few moments, prevents rattling and, as a result, adds considerably to the life of the body of the car.

Practical Motor Paragraphs

Tire Numbers

Every tire has embossed on the side a serial number. It is very important that the car owner should have a record of this number in each case and such record should be made when the tire is bought. Not only is it desirable to have this record for adjustments with the company, but in case of theft possession of the serial record is often a valuable aid to the police. It is a fine habit to form this recording; the numbers of all tires bought.

Carburetor Trouble

When the engine runs jerkily the obvious cause is carburetor trouble. To locate the trouble prime the carburetor and watch for dripping. If there is no dripping the trouble lies between the tank and the float valve. If there is free dripping the trouble may be looked for between the float valve and the engine cylinder.

After Grinding Valves

It is possible to tell just how successful the operation of grinding valves has been by the following simple process: Mark the face of the valve all around lightly with a soft lead pencil. Then place the valve in position, turn it on its seat for a few minutes and move it. If the entire pencil marking is removed there is contact all around, but if anything is left the point where face and seat do not meet is readily apparent.

Clutch Allment

If the sliding member of the clutch is rusty it will give the effect of a grabbing member. The rusted portion will prevent the clutch's engaging, gradually holding for a fraction of a second and thus forcing a quick engagement. The operator often believes that the trouble is due to poor facing or worn engaging members.

Spark Advance

Wear and consequent poor adjustment of the spark control linkage, which prevents full spark advance, is often the occasion for remarks as to the sudden falling off in the speed of the engine.

Oil Cans

Many car owners are finding that oil cans may be substituted for the grease cups commonly used in many locations on the chassis with eminently satisfactory results. The oil can need be filled but once a month, perhaps, and it needs no turning down to perform its function. However, where the grease cup mounted horizontally and an oil cup is to be substituted some sort of connection will be needed to keep the oil cup straight.

Easy On The Clutch

One of the very commonest mistakes in driving is the "riding" of the clutch, which perhaps a majority of operators indulge in. If the foot is kept constantly on the

'Smooth Bearings' Not So Under Magnifying Glass

Some motorists wonder why with the smooth, finely ground bearings with which automobiles are equipped nowadays it is necessary to use a lubricant. A strong magnifying glass held against the surface of a bearing, especially a new one, will reveal the answer—myriads of minute depressions and protrusions covering the metal surface of the bearing. It is obvious that something is required to fill up this roughness, to present a perfectly smooth contact surface. Hence, a lubricant is used.

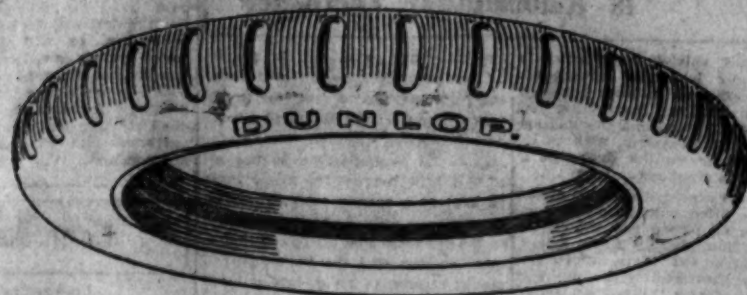
Ordinary greases or oils are not sufficient, as they soon squeeze out when the bearing becomes warm. Garage men and automobile mechanics recommend a lubricant containing a flake graphite, as it is the only substance that will adequately fill the uneven surface and stick there despite the rubbing and the heat. In fact, the harder it is rubbed the smoother it becomes.

If a car were to be run without a lubricant in the bearings it would screech hideously. Plain grease or oil stops the screech, but they both squeeze out under pressure, friction sets in and the bearing eventually wears out. The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company worked on this principle when it brought out its graphite automobile lubricants.

clutch pedal, even though lightly, the action causes rapid wear of the clutch thrust bearing and clutch slipping. If the clutch is of the cone variety the facing is worn excessively, while in the disc clutch in oil the extra heat tends to thin the oil and permits grabbing. Drivers should keep off the clutch except when it is to be operated.

Installing Bearings

When driving ball bearings into place some form of soft metal yoke or tubular section should be used. In this way the hammer blows are distributed evenly and the bearing is driven home without injury. In using a double yoke number one prong can be placed against the inner race while the other rests on the outer race. In removing a bearing or part, the pressure should be applied where the part is a tight fit on the shaft or in the housing. As a general thing the inner race is a tight fit on the shaft while the outer race is a push fit in the housing. When it is necessary to use blows in removing a bearing a brass or hobbitt metal bar or a block of hard wood should be interposed between the hammer and the part. Also the blows of the hammer should not be all directed at one point, but scattered around, giving blows in succession at points directly opposite. A series of blows at one point on the bearing tends to crack it and make it harder than ever to get off.



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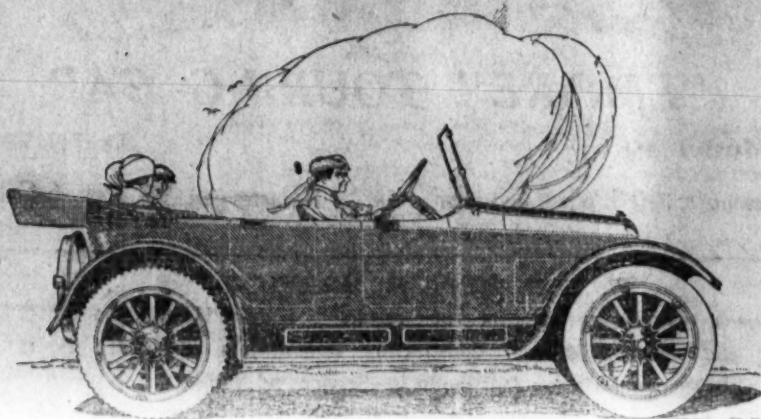
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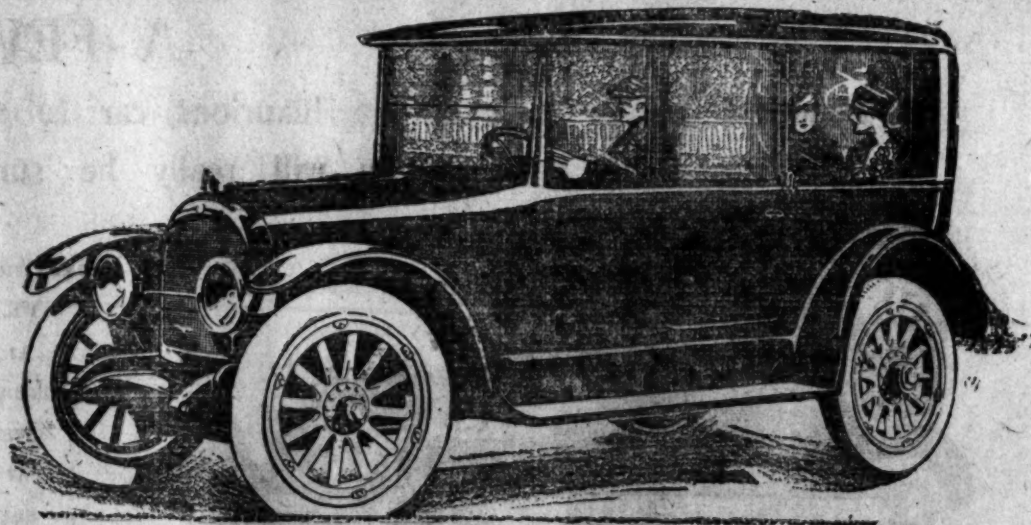
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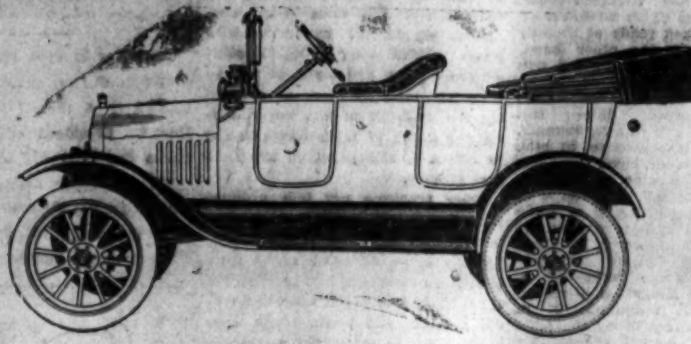
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THE WAR

may be over this year, or it may not be finished till some time next year, but whenever it comes to an end, it will not mean that manufacturers in the United States will at once be able to recommence shipping their products to the East. Their factories will have to be reorganised and shipping conditions again approach the normal before supplies will be available out here.

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Battle Roads Of France To Be Great Motor Routes When The War Is Finished

Writer Tells How French Highways Are Meeting The Needs Of The Great War

By Francis M. Mansfield
(In Motor)

Three great highways there are in northern France which, when the smoke of battle has blown away, will become the chief motor routes of the automobile touring world. I have seen them all under conditions which forbid even that I should mention the word touring for fear that it might be thought that joy-riding was meant. There is no joy-riding in Europe today, very little automobile of any kind except that which is of direct interest to the military defense. It is even so in England and in Italy. These three great roadways are the Voie Sacrée—from Bar le Due to Verdun, the Boulevard of Victory—practically the Great North Road of the days of the swashbuckling monarchs, and the Route Joffre—the strategic mountain boulevard of the Mountains of the Vosges in Upper Alsace.

The aspect of these shot-over roads which presents itself today is one of a certain technicality. How have they served their purpose, how have they stood up under the strain? The answer is—admirably.

Said an ambulance friend who had come in from Vailly just under the Chemin-des-Dames before the late German advance: "The road was a river of mud. It sucked and gurgled and splashed, liquid on top, solid underneath. . . . Down the road was straining a heavy gun going up to the front. It was almost engulfed, but it was not engulfed, its progress, slow even though it was, did not stop. The Allies needed that gun, badly."

The whole story is there. There never was a road built that could stand up against the strain which has been imposed upon the war roads of France during the past four years. And yet they have come through admirably!

The new problem came up for solving within a very few weeks after the outbreak of war in August, 1914. What might possibly happen to the fine roads of France was seemingly, in the light of more recent events, one of the least of the preoccupations of the government. Before the first of January following the "question" was upon them. To keep the good roads system of France entire, what it was to repair and lay out new strategic roads in the war zone came to be a prime issue. Neither the authorities nor their system was to blame, no criticism has been made of the war was not foreseen, nor its sorry results for the good roads of France, to a proportion covering about one-seventh of the entire network of National Roads of the first class, not area, but merely the roads, being practically within the war zone and a large proportion of these actually in enemy occupation as they are today.

If the admirably conceived system of French roads in these parts fell down in any particular it was in the minor cross-country roads which did not have the width to handle the greatly increased traffic. As for the surfaces the roads of these parts of the first category were largely of the stone paved centers and dirt or turf sides, allowing the heavy traffic of gun and ammunition trucks to hold the crown of the road and allow crowding or overloading of staff cars and ambulances to pass on either side. By contrast the minor roads were found woefully inadequate. I have seen mile long lines of crossing traffic held up by the roadside, or in the fields, while pressing needs for the front were despatched through, like freight trains being held on a siding to allow an express to pass. On the Somme, in Flanders, and on the Aisne could this be seen at any time, once the great national roads running mostly north and south were left, and indeed a like rush on many of the latter when there was a press of traffic. A mile an hour was often the regulation gait. How the Germans ever advanced twenty miles in a day with all their backing-up, ravitaillement, as in the late advance, where they scaled the hog's-back on which sits the Chemin-des-Dames, is still a mystery. They took a chance! There was nothing abnormal about it beyond the desperation of fanaticism, or the fanaticism of desperation if you like.

Even this feat in no way equalled that of the French on the "Sacred Way" which led from Bar le Due to Verdun, a simple chemin de grande communication, a third class road in all that the name implies, marked only by a thin red line on the Taride maps with which automobile tourists from America used to find their way about France when they took the advice of the touring bureau of the A.A.A. and got them instead of the one color "official" maps. This road, by now means over wide, handled all the slow and fast traffic up, the return being made by a parallel road to the west.

It was all in the regulation of the traffic and in eight months some 20,000,000 car miles were rolled off to the eternal credit of the roads traffic corps of the French army, playing it alone at this time, remember, in these parts, though Bar le Due and its neighboring countryside has not become entirely unknown to the American forces in France since that is. How often in the valley roads to the north and south do we now see the khaki colored cars with their mystic U.S. and numerals where before we saw only the battleship gray of French staff-cars, ambulances and trucks. Khaki is winning out as a good road color. It should give a note of value to the automobile manufacturer of touring cars after the war, when looking for a novelty. Another note, chromatic too, struck by this Verdun motor advance was that each last car of a convoy carried an oval or round red mirror of a certain adequate dimension which

reflected even the faintest glimmer from the lamps of the rearward convoy, thus automatically serving as a warning signal to the follower. The same appliance has been used on level crossing railway gates.

The worth of the French road lay in its foundations, the same underpinnings that were laid by the Romans in many instances. The modern network of French roads follows closely the general lines of those of the Roman invaders of Gaul. The top surface is but a veneer of protection, the foundation is everything. For this reason in Picardy and Flanders, and on the Somme these century old foundations are still there, only calling for top-surfacing, save where they may have been plowed to rock-bottom by shot and shell, and as a rule not even the latter has penetrated below the bed-rock, whilst in a flanking field the same shell would have bored a crater forty feet across. You see this at Pozières, on the road from Albert to Baupré, the road pristine, the neighboring fields pot-holed like the lunar surface seen by the astronomers.

As soon as it became apparent that the war would continue over the same region for an indefinite period, a moment soon after the retreat from the Marne, where on a line from Ypres to Rheims the Germans were held for over four years, and both sides had dug themselves in for a prolonged siege of trench warfare, the French army established its road engineering brigade. Recruited from specialists to a large extent it had also in the main to create its tools, its material and its personnel. At first but the embryo of an organization, it soon took on an amplitude which comprised skilled laborers which ran the gamut from quarrymen to bridge builders and roadlayers, to say nothing of surveyors and military experts, who, combining their talents with those of the road engineer per se, have in more than one instance been able to suggest new gradings, obliteration of sharp turnings, and establishment of sharp cuttings, like sidings on a railway, which, to tell the truth, would not be a bad idea for touring boulevards unless they were of an extreme width.

Traffic in normal times always held to the crown of the road, and it has been the military experience of France that military chauffeurs are in no wise different from the peace time variety in that they do the same of northern France, by the fact that in the first case, on these main roads of northern France, by the fact that only the center, or crown, of the road was paved, leaving the shoulders, or side paths, unpaved. This serves for drainage and serves for economy in construction, though the width all told may be sixty feet, with perhaps less than a third of this actually paved. This is an approach to the formal method of laying out the conventional route nationale of France, though actually there may be found departmental roads which here and there exceed in width a national road. This, however, is exceptional.

There are hard used roads in the war zone which have been relaid as

to their crushed stone top surfaces many times since the war began, many of them several times a year, the labor expended thereon in most cases being constant. The automobile is recognized, whether we like to think this or not, as having an insatiable hunger for the top surfaces of dirt and stone ballasted roads, though having no effect whatever on the Belgian-blocked roads of Picardy and Flanders. On the other hand, the trucks and ambulances and gun carriages, with an axle weight up into the tons front and rear, do more damage than can be expressed by any known formula, simply chewing the surface to bits. Here again the stone block pave has won out. Objectionable as it was thought to be in the early days of badly sprung automobiles, it or some modification of it, was always the predilection of the Marquis De Dion, of the De Dion-Bouton factory—provided the blocks were of a sufficiently small dimension to reduce vibration to the minimum. It is furthermore approved of by the military authorities as ideal, though, for more reasons than one, chiefly the necessity for hurry and the equally apparent necessity for not stopping traffic any longer than may be necessary, nothing more than replacing such a strip which has had its surface blown to smithereens has seemingly been undertaken. One particular piece of work, done by the British in their sector, a year and a half ago, when I went over it, had a brilliant surface laid over the Belgian blocks, and this on all accounts is the best war-road which it has been my experience to encounter in many journeys from the sea to Switzerland along the Allies' lines.

The army road engineering services of the French are very highly organized. If each army corps is a superior Engineer Officer, generally a Reserve Officer of the Bureau of Roads and Bridges of civil life, who has direction and control of the personnel and material. Under him are various companies of mobilized soldier specialists, fleets of motor trucks and horse drawn carts, increased temporarily as conditions will allow from similar material auxiliary to the combatant forces. Quarries of suitable stone ballast are opened as near as may be to the work, and where possible other, or more suitable, material is brought from the interior zone. Cement and its sustaining armor for culverts and drains are wholly at the command of this road building corps from whatever source they may be drawn. There is a considerable quantity of modern road making machinery and tractors in use of American origin, for little of this sort of thing was in use in France before the war. French roads were largely a hand-made job.

An official report before the army commission in the Chamber of Deputies stated recently that without exception the roads of the army zone were in a satisfactory state. This shows the constant care which they have had from the beginning. Figures of expenditure for material and labor would be interesting, but they are not available, nor will be until the profit and loss balance sheet of the war is struck, which may be years from now. Probably these war roads were more costly of production and upkeep than those of before the war, but these are not the times when costs are counted. Efficiency and speed are the sole conditions that count.

The summary of the various operations, those which I have seen, those of which particulars have been made public, was certainly the work ac-

complished on the "Sacred Way" from Bar le Due to Verdun, via Eouilly, which served the ravitaillement of the French troops in that furnace always heated to red hot pitch, from February to October, 1916. The side paths were macadamised as well as the crown, thus giving the full width of the road to the continuous chapter of motor vehicles which dribbled along its length without ceasing day and night. It was a large part made over and over again, but the style of motors never once stopped owing to the before referred to system of sidings which was here first adopted.

Other problems not less arduous were imposed at Verdun itself, even directly on the line of fire, where actually stone ballasted roads were built of an excellence and rapidly the equal of those of peace, and other corduroy roads and tank roads over marshy ground which the world has not seen since the early days of pioneering in foreign lands.

A similar work was accomplished on the highroad between Noyon and Compiègne the moment that the Germans had retreated as being the quickest method of making a passable road through the marshy ground, the Germans for a length of more than two kilometers having dug up the paving blocks and thrown them in the river. Since this corduroy road was built it has been replaced with an excellent macadam. The employment of planks and logs is not isolated to the instance referred to, for elsewhere in case of precipitate need, and where topographical conditions have made it desirable for a temporary road to be laid, and proper foundations were lacking, the same has been made use of, and in one case that I have myself observed actually to support a macadamised surface on top of that. What our experts of the Bureau of Public Roads and of the Roads Board of the A.A.A. would say to this I do not know, but all I can say is that it works very well in war.

Wise To Look Over All The Connections

Hudson Head Tells Best Way
To Prevent Many Motor
Troubles

"No car is fool proof, but you would think they were the way some owners treat them," says Harry S. Hout, president of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York. "A motorist stopped while a parade passed the other day. When he was ready to start again he stepped on the starter pedal, but the

engine gave not the slightest cough in response. Instead of looking for the cause he held his foot down and waited. After five minutes had passed he looked under both sides of the hood without finding anything wrong and then resumed the cranking. A few minutes more of this and he took another perfunctory look with the same result. Little by little he discharged his battery and wore down his temper until finally both gave out.

"A little later a chauffeur drew up near by and took an interest in the proceedings, with the result that

he soon located a disconnected wire. In another moment the motorist was on his way with the car running as sweetly as ever, but between his annoyance at the delay and the wear and tear on the battery he had been robbed of a large part of the day's pleasure. Rather, he had robbed himself, for the loose wire had caused a preventable delay. Long before the wire dropped away from its terminal its binding nut had been loosened up a little more each day. If he had made a practice of going over the wiring occasionally he would have tightened the nut long before it could have done any harm."



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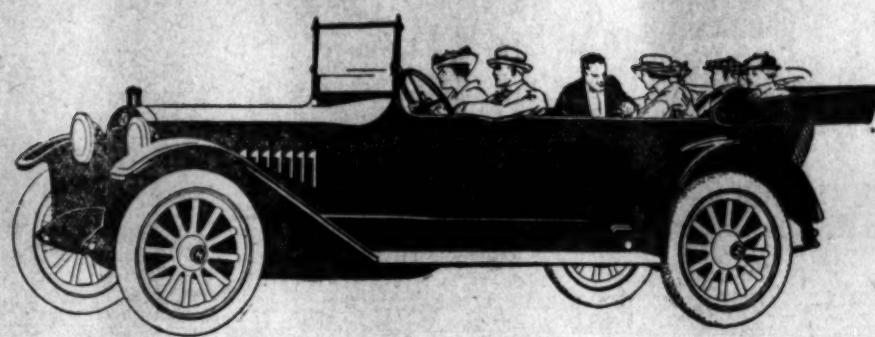




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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1918

RED SOX PROVED STRONGER TEAM

Boston Nine Won World's Series On Pure Superiority Over Cubs

FIELDING WAS ERRORLESS
Were Best-Played Games Despite War Since Annual Championships Were Started

Despite the fact that the pennant winners in the National and American leagues were not supposed to come up to the standard of former years, the world's series between the Red Sox and the Cubs developed the finest exhibition of baseball yet seen in the classic. It was the best played series in the fifteen years' history of the event.

For the first time a team fielded its way into the world's championship. Boston made no errors. One misjudged fly, which Whitman lost in the sun, was the only mistake charged against the Red Sox.

It was against this stone wall defense that Chicago was obliged to hammer. It has been written that the Red Sox won because they were luckier and got the breaks. Chicago made only four errors, but twice Cub misplays gave the Boston their deciding run. The Red Sox, on the other hand, never provided the Cubs with any breaks. In the pinches the sturdy Boston can never broke.

When one recalls that a year ago the White Sox made twelve errors in a six game series and the Giants eleven, in addition to misjudged flies and plays lacking in judgment, not charged as errors in the box score, one can judge what a brilliantly played series was the 1918 affair.

Won Against Left Handers
That Boston won, in spite of the fact that it faced left handers during the entire series, with the exception of two innings, is another feather in its cap. That the Sox were notoriously weak against southpaws may be judged from the fact that the Boston club was defeated six times this year by George Mogridge, an average southpaw. Even the Robinsons, mediocre left hander and National League discard, beat Boston just before he jumped the Yankees.

Looking back over the box scores of the last few years it is interesting to note how National League managers have tried to "southpaw" their American league rivals into submission during the last three series. In 1916 three of the five games were started by Brooklyn left handers—Marquard the first and fourth games and Smith the third. Last year every game was started by a left hander despite the fact that McGraw had Peritt, one of the best right handers in the league, on his staff. Salley started the first and fifth games, Schupp the second and fourth and Benton the third and sixth. This year Vaughan started the first, third and fifth, and Tyler the second, fourth and sixth. Yet of fifteen games started by National League left handers in the last three series only four have scored victories.

Mays' Fine Pitching
Carl Mays' pitching was very good, as he won two games by the same score, 2 to 1, permitting only ten hits in the two contests. While Vaughan lost two games out of three only three runs were scored on him in twenty-seven innings, while he allowed only seventeen hits. Tyler's pitching also was of the highest caliber as was that of Ruth, who gave Boston the big edge by winning the first game from Vaughan by the shutout score of 1 to 0. Picked emerged from the series with the best batting average among the regular players with an average of .339. Schanz, who caught two full games and parts of three others, hit .444 for the Sox. Boston hit .384 and fielded .986, while the Cubs hit .310 and fielded .990.

French Club Tennis Entries

Entries for the open lawn tennis tournament to be held at the French Club during Race Week close at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Those who intend to enter, and have not yet returned their entry forms are requested to do so without delay as no entries will be received after tomorrow evening. Entry forms, giving full particulars, can be obtained from the Hon. Secy and Treas., Mr. J. Forbes Cole, S.M.C. Electricity Dept., 68 Sechen Road. The draw for the first round in the various events will take place at the French Club tomorrow evening.

British Official War Films

A repeat exhibition of the new British war films will be held at the Victoria Theater Tuesday evening. Booking is now open at Moutrie's.

RUSSIANS LEARNING TO PLAY BASEBALL

American Troops In Siberia Beginning To Spread Gospel Of National Game

Baseball has invaded Russia and in the spring the American national game will be played in many parts of Russia and Siberia, according to a letter received here from Mr. F. L. Tinkham, erstwhile pitcher for the Shanghai baseball team and now a Y.M.C.A. physical director with the Czech-Slovak troops.

The former Shanghai hurler donned the spangles in several games in Harbin and has been recording from 12 to 16 strikeouts a game. American engineers started baseball in Harbin, the Y.M.C.A. boosted the game and the Russians were picking it up rapidly when the cold weather set in. With the Amur freezing and troops going into winter quarters baseball was stopped but the large numbers of American troops and the Y.M.C.A. secretaries will spread the American game throughout the country with the coming of spring.

Two weeks ago Tinkham was transferred to Vladivostok and from there was sent to the Western front. Mr. D. K. Grady, formerly of THE CHINA PRESS, was at Vladivostok with Tinkham.

In letters to Shanghai friends, the baseball player tells of his work with the Czech troops and characterizes the Czech-Slovak soldiers as "next to our boys the finest bunch of men I have ever met. They are clean-cut and clean-living fighting men. They have won the good will of all who have met them. Their regard for the United States and their expressions of gratitude for President Wilson's attitude are almost pathetic."

In addition to his duties as physical director, Mr. Tinkham acted as purchasing agent and social secretary for the Y.M.C.A. headquarters at Harbin.

Social and entertainments are arranged for Russian railway men, American engineers and Czech-Slovak troops, refugees are aided and athletics promoted through the Harbin Y.

Mr. Grady expected to leave Vladivostok for the front on November 1. He was with the Y.M.C.A. at Habarovsk before his transfer to Vladivostok and his subsequent assignment to the front line.

INDOOR SEASON BEGUN AT THE ROWING CLUB

Good Outlook For Basketball; Gym Classes Being Arranged For Winter Months

At a Committee meeting held Friday at the Shanghai Rowing Club it was decided to do everything possible to encourage the use of the Gymnasium during the next five months. The excellent floor space of 100 feet by 50 feet, combined with good lighting and ventilation leaves nothing to be desired.

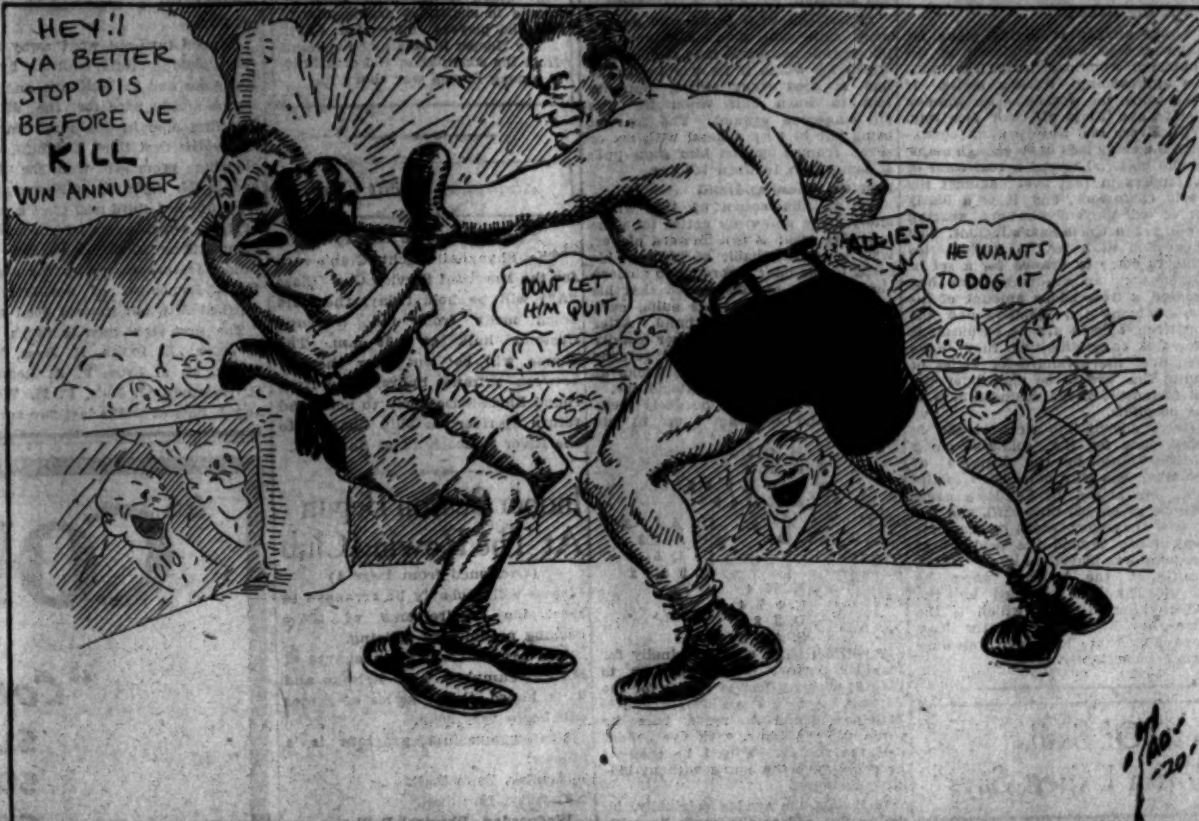
During the week about a dozen men have put in some preliminary training in running, handball and basketball.

Last Wednesday a scratch game of basketball was played and judging from the ability of some of the players, there should be no difficulty in getting up a strong Club team. In Neprud the Club has an excellent center. With his extraordinary reach and ability to shoot baskets, and with such players as Kline, Armstrong, Rodger, Spiker, Scott, Campbell, and others the Rowing Club should be able to give the Navy teams a good run this season.

Mr. Kline has kindly consented to act on the Basketball Committee and will endeavor to get some of the keen players to assist him. He will probably make some fixtures with the Navy teams and begin playing this week. Permission has been granted to the Navy teams to use the Gymnasium for practice on Tuesdays and Fridays from 2 to 4 p.m.

Mr. Aagesen has again kindly consented to conduct the physical drill classes, which he so ably managed last year, and will have as his assistants, Messrs. Gordon and MacDonald. The classes will be held every Wednesday from 5 to 8 p.m. (Continued on Page 2)

'In The Early Part Of The Fifth Round—Blam!'



At The Theaters

Entertainments for British, French and American war funds have been not infrequent of late but there has been no public bid for aid to the Italian relief for some time, hence next Thursday's program at the Olympic Theater should bring a ready response from Shanghai theatergoers. The bill is announced as a variety entertainment, with songs and special musical numbers, cowboy turns and other items and in addition there will be an exhibition of Italian official war films. These last include pictures of the Italian navy, the defense of Venice, airship and hydroplane operations and other phases of the war as conducted south of the Alps. There will be a special Italian orchestra in attendance and local amateurs will participate in the performance. The entertainment is arranged by the Italian Club and is under the auspices of Cav. de' Rossi, Italian Consul-General.

Well-filled houses for the past two nights at the Olympic have subscribed favorably to the first showings here of the new Fox spectacle-film "A Daughter of the Gods," in which Annette Kellerman is the principal, supported by an enormous cast. There will be a matinee today and the regular performance this evening.

At the Apollo Theater Wheeler Dryden, purveyor of new songs and burlesques, heads the program. Episodes 13 and 14 of "The House of Hate," a Pathe Gazette and drama and a two-part Keystone comic are other numbers. At today's matinee the 11th and 12th episodes of "The House of Hate" will be shown. The Apollo announces for arrival Thursday a new Gold Rooster drama called "The Empress," in which Holbrook Blinn and Doris Kenyon are the principals.

A farcical play by Mrs. Zakandini's band of artists is the main item of the Isis Theater's program for today. The 13th to 16th episodes of "The Broken Coin" are showing at today's matinee and there will be a complete change of bill for tomorrow night.

The program at the Victoria for tonight and tomorrow night includes the following: a new Gaumont Graphic, "The Millionaire Plumber," "The Master Swindler," "The Master Painter," and two comedies called "Saved by their Chees-Id" and "The Game that Failed." A five-part drama, "The Plow Girl," will be screened at the matinee this afternoon.

The Moscow Trio

Tschakowsky, Saint-Saens, Beethoven and Liszt will be the composers interpreted at the Lyceum tomorrow evening in the first of the two return concerts to be given here by the Moscow Trio. Messrs. Strobl, Chmelinski and Bakaleinikoff deserve the attention of every real music lover in Shanghai and it is to be hoped that the Lyceum tomorrow night will present a more popular aspect than was the case at the delightful concert given by these Russian artists on their stay here last spring.

Shanghai Races—Autumn Training

Castledwood, The Oriole, Castledfield, Silver Streak and Rosewood, five veterans, have come through the early season training in the best of shape and enter the final week of conditioning as the five probable ponies for places in the Champions. The annual fall race meeting of the Shanghai Race Club starts a week from tomorrow and gallops tomorrow, Wednesday and Friday will give the dopsters an opportunity to pick their winners for the various races.

Yesterday's trials were all slow because the sand course was unusually heavy. Castledwood, winner of the classic at the spring meeting, went the

last quarter of a mile in 30 seconds, fastest time for the course. The mile was slow, however. Mr. Frank R. Vida will ride Castledwood at the meeting. Mr. William Hill will be up on The Oriole, Mr. R. F. Stewart on Castledfield, Mr. John Johnstone on Silver Streak and Mr. Ezra on Rosewood. These five look to be the best of the old ponies. There are several promising griffins.

Of the griffins, Mr. Neville's grey Seven Neck looks up as the best. The pony has been trained at Kiangwan and will bear watching in the Maiden Stakes. Spottedsand is also going well.

The Criterion Stakes should be one of the best races of the meeting with Castledfield, The Oriole, Silver Streak and Triumph listed among the sure starters.

The Leger ponies will be closely watched during the week. The event has a classy list of horses entered with Nigger Minstrel, Mr. Hill, Colinton, Mr. Burkill, Leodfield, Mr. Stewart, Pennyfield, Mr. Morris, and Castledwood, Mr. Vida. The last named pony will carry 157 pounds and it will be interesting to see if the pony can come through with the extra weight.

Saturday, November 2, 1918.

Pony	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	2 1/2 miles	3 miles	Last quarter
Doughboy	boy				2:28.3						
Greysand	boy	33.1	1:11.1	1:44.1	2:16.4						22.3
Western Star	boy	40.1	1:25.4	2:07.1	2:47.2	3:21.2					34
L'Alaine	boy	34.2	1:09.2	1:42.3	2:14.3						32
Bixshote	boy				2:16						32.2
The Oriole	WH	35.1	1:14.4	1:54.2	2:31.4	3:04.3	3:36				31.2
The Capar	boy										31.2
Richmond	RMD	38.3	1:21.4	1:57.4	2:32.3	3:06	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4)				32.2
Shirley	boy	37	1:16.3	1:55.3	2:32.1	3:05.4	3:36				32.1
Standard Dahlia	FRV	35.2	1:19.2	2:02.4	2:41.1	3:16.2	3:46.2				30
Castledwood	boy	35	1:09	1:45.4	2:21	2:54.1	3:28.2				34.1
Highflyer	boy										32.2
Briggs	RMD	34.1	1:13.2	1:47.2	2:20.4		(last mile)				32.2
Rochester	MOS	41	1:25	2:04	2:38.4	3:10.2	(last 1/4 of 1 1/4)				31.3
Black Diamond	boy	38.2	1:13.3	1:52.2	2:38.1	3:08.9	3:35.2				31.4
The Swallow	WH	40	1:21	1:59.2	2:34.2	3:06.2					31
Over There	CRB	35.1	1:10.3	1:48	2:21.3	2:53.3					32
Putting Green	EUR	41	1:22	1:58	2:32.2	3:08.4					(sub) 36.2
Buxted	RMD	40.1	1:19.4	1:55.3	2:38.4		(last mile)				32.1
Ironand	FRV	40.3	1:21	2:01	2:37.3	3:13.2	3:45.4				32.2
Rosewood	IB	40.4	1:16.3	1:50.2	2:29.2		3:37	4:10.3			32.3
La Voile	DE	42.1	1:24.4	1:57	2:38.4						31.4
Tyram Chief	boy	35	1:12	1:48.1	2:22.4	2:56					32.1
Victoria	boy	42.2	1:19.3	1:54.3	2:37						32.2
Whitehaven	boy				2:37.2						32.4
Battleplane	boy	38.2	1:17	1:55	2:38.4	3:01					32.1
Roubie	CRB	40.2	1:18.3	1:53.2	2:34	(last mile)					31.3
Beaconlight	EM	37.2	1:14.2	1:47		(last 1/4)					32.3
Yellowstone	boy		1:16.4	1:51.1	2:25	(last mile)					32.4
Laborer Bond	boy	37.2		1:45.2	2:20						(sub) 34.3
Majuba	ESH										34.3
Revenge	boy	42.1	1:25	2:05	2:50	3:31.4	4:08	4:39.3			(sub) 31.2
Etterosa	RMD	40	1:17.2	1:52	2:26.2						34.2
Merryand	FRV	42.3	1:22.3	2:00.4	2:35.3	3:06.2					31
Colinton	boy	37.3	1:12.2	1:45.3	2:26.3	3:02.4	3:36.4	4:08.4			32
Pinkeye	boy										32
Faddington	boy	43.1	1:19.1	1:53.3	2:37.2						34
Whiteseaf	boy										34
Century Dahlia	CRB	43.1	1:22.3	1:59.1	2:32.2						(sub) 32.1
Rob Roy	boy	39	1:16	1:48.1	2:21.3	(last mile)					32.2
Anam	boy	36.3	1:10	1:44	2:23.3						(sub) 39.3
Tuloh	boy				1:42.2	2:22					(sub) 39
Spottedsand	FRV	39.4	1:19	1:54.4	2:26		(last mile)				31.1
Wild Night	boy	38.2	1:13	1:44.4	2:19						32.1
Dun Duke	CRB	38.3	1:15	1:46		(last 1/4)					(sub) 31
Sans Pour	boy	40.3	1:20	1:57.2	2:32	3:05.2					32
Nigger Minstrel	WH	35	1:08.4	1:45	2:22.4	3:00	3:34.1	4:05.3			31.2
Gas Bag	MOS	35.4	1:14.2	1:47.4							32.2
Trooper	boy	42.4	1:23.1	2:00	2:32.2						(sub) 32.2
Salamander	boy	36.3	1:12.2	1:45.3	2:18.3	2:53					34.2
Bydand	GW	32	1:05.2	1:39.3							34.1
Shadow Bird	boy			1:42							37.3
Scala	boy	36.4	1:09.4	1:42.3							(sub) 32.4
Fairlight	EM	41	1:18	1:56	2:33	3:05.3					32.3
Santa Claus	AJPH										(sub) 32.2
Dreamland	boy	41.4	1:18	1:52.1	2:25.3						(sub) 32.1
May Be	EUR	35.1	1:07.2	1:39.3	2:14.4						35.1
Silver Streak	boy			1:56	2:26.3	(last mile of 1 1/4)					30.2
Bhm	IE	37	1:12.2	1:48.1	2:21.2						(sub) 32.1
White Bay	EM	39.2	1:15	1:48.2							(sub) 32.3
Patron	boy	34.1	1:07.3	1:41.2							(sub) 32.4

All on the sand.

NANYANG DRAWS WITH RECS TEAM

Three Goals All Is Result Of Exciting Football Game On College Grounds

ST. XAVIER'S ELEVEN WINS
Defeats Aurora University Players By Score Of Three Goals To One

The football game between Nanyang College and Shanghai Recreation Club played on the former's grounds yesterday resulted in a draw, each team scoring three goals. Over 500 spectators watched the exciting game.

The Rees had the best of play in the first half and scored three goals. Nanyang made one in this session as the result of a penalty kick.

Through lack of practice, the Rees fell off in the second half and the collegians drew level with two beautiful goals. Both teams showed good combination work but weakened in team work in front of the goal.

Alex Sofoulis and Drake were the stars for the Rees with Hanson, Cooke and Elliott always in the limelight. The Nanyang team as a whole played well and there was little to choose among their players. The game was well-contested and the result was a fitting conclusion.

The teams were entertained to tea by the college after the game. Speeches were exchanged and an altogether pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mr. A. H. Leslie referred.

St. Xavier's Win
As the game arranged to take place yesterday between St. John's University and St. Xavier's was called off the students of St. Xavier's journeyed down to the Aurora University grounds and met the University players in a friendly game which resulted in a victory for St. Xavier's by three goals to one. The St. Xavier's, winning the toss, had the advantage of a slight breeze in the first half but owing to erratic shooting were able to score only one goal. P. Kellner, taking advantage of a good pass, sent in a shot which was almost impossible to save.

Shortly before the interval the University players began a bombardment of the St. Xavier's goal and, but for the mistake of their center-forward who preferred to play with the ball instead of shooting when he had only the goal to beat, could have scored at least two goals.

The teams crossed over with St. Xavier's leading by one goal. During the second half the University players were continually pressing but lack of combination in front of goal prevented them from scoring. The second goal for St. Xavier's was the result of fine work by Garry, Cooke and Dew. The former, who was playing at outside-left, brought the ball down to the University goal and sent in a high shot which was neatly headed into the goal by Cooke and Dew, who rushed up, made sure of the goal. A few minutes later from a good pass Aldeguer was able to score the third goal for St. Xavier's. Make Only Goal

At this stage the University players again made determined efforts to score and were eventually able to register a goal through their inside right, K. H. Tsung, who, receiving the ball whilst in a favorable position, scored the only goal for his side. The University players, encouraged by this success, continued to press but were unable to add to their score. The game ended shortly afterwards with the scores as indicated above. Dixon, the popular Captain of the College team, worked hard at center-half and it was mainly through his efforts that the University players were unable to score.

Mr. A. Aguilar referred the game and was very fair in his decisions. After the game the two teams adjourned to the University for tea, where speeches from both sides and cheers for the home team concluded a pleasant afternoon.

Football Club v. Police
Owing to the inability of the Police Club to raise an eleven, this match, scheduled to take place on the Race Course yesterday afternoon, was cancelled at the eleventh hour.

It was distinctly unfortunate, for the Football Club was very keen on the game and so were some of the Police, but something unforeseen happened, and Johnny Robertson of the Police was profuse in his apologies when ringing up Mr. Cragie-Ross of the Club.

Johnny Evers 'Over There' And Already Hard At Work

Paris, August 20.—Johnny Evers is over here.

The star of 1,000 memorable American baseball struggles stepped from a transport into France on Thursday, and on Sunday afternoon he was out there covering the middle bag for the army ambulance team with such pep and ginger in his movements that the soldier team, leaders in the now famous Paris League, took the short end of the stick.

The ring of Evers' bat against the good old-fashioned horseshoe sounded almost as merrily to the crowd of young toughs who cheered his playing as it used to back in the good old days of the Trinker-to-Evers-to-Chance combination of the pennant-winning Chicago Cubs. (And among the boys in khaki who did the cheering were more than one loyal Cub roster who yelled himself hoarse at the exploits of the red-headed player from Troy, N. Y., who has come across seas in the uniform of a Knight of Columbus secretary.)

Meets Hank Gowdy

The street of Evers' entry into the stadium work of the Knights among the American fighting men already has had its ups and downs. The last of the eight runs which Johnny helped the army ambulance team to score scarcely had shattered across the plate when the star player of another American baseball hero bobbed up in the crowd and the peppy Evers was shaking hands with the equally indomitable Hank Gowdy, among the very first of the major league baseball players to get into khaki and who has been over here so long now that his soldier companions may be French without even a trace of the Yankee accent acquired during his years of service with the champion Boston team, which he quit to get into the war league.

Out of that first conference between Evers and Gowdy, which was held with a crowd of cheering, yelling soldiers coming on their trail, arrangements were made for a series of games of American hospital centers.

Losing Hands The Test Of Skill At Auction, British Expert Says

By An Expert

New York, October 1.—The English auctioneers are busy with a discussion of the merits of the American idea of the game, which differs from theirs, especially with regard to denying the partner's suit. It turns out that many of their best players have realized the importance of denying the partner without adopting any definite scheme for doing it.

"I have lately received a number of letters from England on this subject, entirely from military men. The following opinion is from one of the most successful bridge players in England, who has long enjoyed an enviable reputation among his fellow club members for his all-around ability. His letter brings up a point that both beginners and experts might ponder with profit:

"After having carefully read the explanation of the American methods of bidding at auction it occurs to me that my experience might be of interest, as illustrating the chief point, the bidding and play of the weak, or losing, hands.

"I suppose that I have had at least a thousand partners as partners or opponents in various parts of the world and have kept a careful record of results at what, bridge and auction since 1900. During this time I find myself some 400,000 points to the good, having been ahead at the end of every year so far.

"The object in any game, I take it, is to win—not necessarily money, but points, or whatever may be at stake, according to the rules. I find that about 90 percent of the men I have met can play a winning hand more or less well, but the larger proportion do not know how to bid or play a losing hand. While any ordinary player can make a claim if he has the cards, quite a number cannot get the one trick that swings the result of the game, or rubber.

"I have looked through a number of text books on auction and find they give copious directions for bidding obviously winning cards. The negative department is not so full. The result is that most men are optimists, and treat every hand as a winning hand, or with such possibilities.

"What is wanted is a series of

lessons in how to treat hands that are good for only six tricks or less, instead of hands that are good for seven tricks or more. If the cards run equally, every alternate hand will take six tricks or less on the average; therefore the treatment of these losing hands is certainly quite as important as that of the winning ones.

"I attribute my success entirely to getting more tricks or points out of these bad hands than the average player. I also find that others can be forced into overcalling more easily than I can, especially when they hold the winning hands. I have heard all about the best player in each and such a town, and have met quite a number of him; but have never had any reason to be afraid of him, even if he was the better player. If he was weak on calling and playing these losing hands.

Three Classes At Auction

"I rate auction players in three classes: The mechanical, of which there are plenty; the good, optimistic player, of which there is a majority; and the players who can design their calls so as to show what they have not got. The last are in the minority.

"Advice upon this part of the game from those who write about it I find to be extremely scarce.

"Lieut.-Col. P. W. Richardson, 'School of Musketry,' Calling to show what you have not

got is a peculiarly American idea. We call it 'sneaking suits.' The majority of English players either do not believe in it or never heard of it as a conventional bid. Frederic Jessel, author of 'Card Playing and Gaming,' who is a member of many of the leading card clubs in London, calls it sneaking against your partner, and deprecates the practice as bad bridge.

"One side of the subject that is constantly overlooked by those who object to denying suits is its effect upon the declarer when it is not done. It cramps his whole game.

Two or three years ago, before the convention came into use here, no one would bid upon a suit of five to the ace king unless he had an outside ace or better to support it. The textbooks all gave that as essential. Why? Because of the risk of finding the strength in the declared suit against the declarer.

Experience with those who do not deny suits will soon convince any player that he cannot take the chances which he would if he were sure he had a good suit sitting opposite him to warn him when he was on dangerous ground. The fear of being left to play a hand with six or seven trumps against him soon puts a damper on forward bidding.

Lost On Winning Hand

As an illustration of this which lately came under my notice take the following case: Z is a forward player, who is in the habit of bidding his cards, but he has discovered that his partner never denies his suits, even if he has not one in his hand. After being bid once or twice rather heavily Z grows more cautious and returns to the old style; two sure tricks at the top and at least an outside ace.

On the rubber game he deals these cards, A and B being 8 up to his

nothing:

H Q 8 3
C 5
D A K 9 4 3
S K Q 8 5

H 10 6 5
C A K Q 8 6 3
D 10 7 6
S

H A J 7 3
C J 10 8
D Q 5
S 9 8 6 4 2

H K 4
C 9 7 4
D J 8 3
S A J 10 7 3

Z will not bid a spade originally for fear his partner may lead him to play it, with nothing in spades for the dummy. A bids two clubs, Y and B both passed and A made four by cards and the game, with five honors and the rubber. Y said he thought he could save the game without bidding diamonds.

If Z bids the spades originally, he makes five odd as the cards lie. This is the bid he would have made with any partner that could be trusted to warn him of his danger if he was in wrong. Transpose the hands of A and Y and the spades will be denied with the clubs if Y is a good player, and Y makes his contract. But with Z's actual partner Z would have been left with the spade contract and set for two tricks. Y being a player who does not understand the art of showing what you have not got (as Lieut. Col. Richardson expresses it), he loses on the winning hands as well as on the losing hands, simply through cramping his partner's game.

'The Little Mermaid'

Booking for 'The Little Mermaid,' which is soon to be staged at the Lyceum Theater for the benefit of war funds, will open at Montreux's Tuesday. The production is in the hands of Mrs. Isenman and the music is by Mr. de Luca.

'The Little Mermaid' is a fairy fantasy in three acts, written by Mrs. Ruth Henry from Hans Andersen's fairy story. The scenery is by Mr. Peyton-Griffin and Mr. Lemiere is in charge of the effects.

The proceeds of the performance will be divided among the Allied war-work organizations.

Less Than \$1,200 For Each Of The Red Sox

Members of the Boston American League team, winners of the world's championship, received \$28,637.45 as their share of the gate receipts from the world series.

Manager Edward Barrow and the fourteen Boston regulars were each given \$1,104.45, while infielder Fred Thomas, who obtained a furlough from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to play for the Red Sox, was voted \$750. Various sums were given to other players now in war service, the trainers, ground keepers and others.

The check did not include 10 percent which it had been voted to donate to charitable organizations, and the players instructed Capt. Harry Hooper to obtain the amount from the commission and distribute it among Boston war charities.

Shanghai Yacht Club

Merchant Service Cup Race

The Shanghai Yacht Club's race for the Merchant Service Cup (Class "A") will be held today, the start being made from the Woosung Customs hulk at 8:30 a.m. The courses will be: out over the Bar between entrance buoys, down river round Blockhouse Buoy to port, and return up river via Ship Channel to the Silver Police hulk at Shanghai.

Indoor Season Begun At The Rowing Club

(Continued from Page 1)

Classes will probably be arranged to meet the requirements of those needing preliminary training.

The handball will be in charge of Messrs. Campbell and Ericson and it is hoped that a series of games will begin very soon.

The gymnasium program is as follows:

Monday, Basketball.
Tuesday, Handball.
Wednesday, Physical Drill.
Thursday, Basketball.
Friday, Handball.
Saturday, Basketball.

The official opening of the Gymnasium will be held on Saturday, November 23, at 9 p.m. A sub-committee has been appointed to make arrangements at once and present indications assure an enjoyable evening. Presentation of colors and prizes won at the last regatta will be made at this gathering of members and friends.

Quite apart from the value of keeping in good shape at all seasons of the year, a need that is liable to assume even greater importance during the winter months when the inherent attractions of outdoor sports are absent, there is the very special advantage to oarsmen with their eyes on the International races next spring, that the Club gymnasium offers. Every comfort has been prepared in the shape of hot showers for use after the exercises, a

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Indigestions. These pills of action have a lot of benefit in the home, as they are the best remedy for indigestion, constipation, flatulence, etc. They are also very useful in the treatment of all cases of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, etc. They are also very useful in the treatment of all cases of indigestion, constipation, flatulence, etc.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

well-warmed dressing-room for changing and the like, and in general it may be said that if any member of the Club fails to keep in trim during this coming Winter through not availing himself of the above excellent gymnasium schedule, it certainly will not be the fault of the enterprising committee.

Shanghai Harriers' Club

With three packs in the field the Shanghai Harriers yesterday followed a paper trail in the Kiangwan district which furnished a good 5-mile test for the cross-country runners and brought out a commendable display of form.

A good turn-out went away at the start, picking up the trail laid by R. F. Remedios and T. McKenna and keeping a steady pace for the distance. The first man in was a new member, in for the first time, L. Smith, whose showing promised well for future events. M. S. Chen, of Nanyang College, finished third and gave a display of form which augurs for some close competition when the inter-school feature comes up for decision.

The first eight men to finish were, in order: L. Smith, H. Rose, M. S. Chen, M. J. Cruz, P. A. Remedios, C. Reman, J. Ellis, P. H. Watson and J. Smeeden—the last two running

a dead heat for eighth place. The time of the winner was 30 min. 57 sec.

The team race was won by J. Smeeden's aggregation by a margin of 14 points over the team led by C. Reman.

The officials for the run were: E. W. White and G. Haskell, judges; F. R. Bridges, referee; J. S. Alyce, time-keeper; E. Mazzi, starter.

Shanghai Golf Club

Qualifying Round Today

The qualifying round for the Shanghai Golf Club's championship will be played at Kiangwan today. The first pair will tee off at 9 a.m. the remaining 23 couples following at four-minute intervals.

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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
SHANGHAI	dep.	8.00	8.30	9.40	12.45	13.00	13.30	14.40	15.00
WUJIAO	dep.	8.15	8.45	9.55	13.00	13.15	13.45	14.55	15.15
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.30	9.00	10.10	13.15	13.30	14.00	15.10	15.30
YANGTZE	dep.	8.45	9.15	10.25	13.30	13.45	14.15	15.25	15.45
CHINKING	dep.	9.00	9.30	10.40	13.45	14.00	14.30	15.40	16.00
NANKING	arr.	10.15	10.45	11.55	15.00	15.15	15.45	16.55	17.15
Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
SHANGHAI	arr.	11.30	12.00	13.10	16.15	16.30	17.00	18.10	18.30
WUJIAO	arr.	11.45	12.15	13.25	16.30	16.45	17.15	18.25	18.45
CHANGCHOW	arr.	12.00	12.30	13.40	16.45	17.00	17.30	18.40	19.00
YANGTZE	arr.	12.15	12.45	13.55	17.00	17.15	17.45	18.55	19.15
CHINKING	arr.	12.30	13.00	14.10	17.15	17.30	18.00	19.10	19.30
NANKING	arr.	13.45	14.15	15.25	18.30	18.45	19.15	20.25	20.45

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pakow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
WOOSUNG	dep.	8.10	8.40	9.50	12.55	13.10	13.40	14.50	15.10
SHANGHAI	arr.	9.25	9.55	11.05	14.10	14.25	14.55	16.05	16.25
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	9.40	10.10	11.20	14.25	14.40	15.10	16.20	16.40

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	8.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50
Wujiao	dep.	7.50	8.15	10.15	15.05	16.05	17.05	18.05	19.05
Changchow	dep.	8.05	8.30	10.30	15.20	16.20	17.20	18.20	19.20
Yangtze	dep.	8.20	8.45	10.45	15.35	16.35	17.35	18.35	19.35
Chinking	dep.	8.35	8.60	10.60	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50
Nanking	arr.	9.50	10.20	11.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	19.10	19.40
Zahkou To Shanghai North—"UP"									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.00	9.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Wujiao	dep.	6.45	7.15	9.15	13.15	14.15	15.15	16.15	17.15
Changchow	dep.	7.00	7.30	9.30	13.30	14.30	15.30	16.30	17.30
Yangtze	dep.	7.15	7.45	9.45	13.45	14.45	15.45	16.45	17.45
Chinking	dep.	7.30	7.60	9.60	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
Nanking	arr.	8.45	9.15	10.25	15.10	15.40	16.10	17.20	17.50

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.									
STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local	Fast	Slow	Fast	Local
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	20.35	22.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	6.15	8.40	11.40	14.15	16.10	18.50	20.50	22.50
Hangchow	dep.	6.30	8.55	11.55	14.30	16.25	19.05	21.05	23.05
Zahkou	arr.	6.45	9.10	12.10	14.45	16.40	19.20	21.20	23.20

R. Restaurant Cars.